THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

U. S. Attitude Unchanged Despite Nanking Incident

Nationalists Take Over Shanghai!

By J. B. Powell

Effect of the War on the Silk Industry

By Paul K. Whang

What Happened in Chapei

By Chang Chang-sung

Casings for American 'Hot Dogs'

By George W. Missemer

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1927

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. XL No. 5.

Millard Publishing Co., No. 4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

When tobaccos are good enough to speak for themselves

—let them say it!

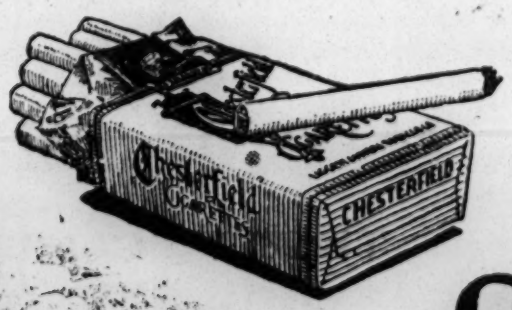
THAT'S the one way to give men what they want in a cigarette—natural tobacco taste. Each type of tobacco should contribute — one its spicy tang, one its rich aroma, one its mellow "body," one its mild sweetness; and if the quality is right and the blend is right, that's all there is to it.

Sounds easy!

But to create a blend that combines fullness with mildness; that removes heaviness while retaining "character"; that makes a cigarette that is smooth and mild yet "satisfying"—to do all this is *not* easy, far from it.

It is so difficult, in fact, that millions of smokers sincerely believe it has been achieved in only one blend in the world.

This blend—and they swear by it—belongs to Chesterfield. It embodies the finest of Turkish and American tobaccos — and it *can't be copied*.



Chesterfield

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

26 BROADWAY NEW YORK

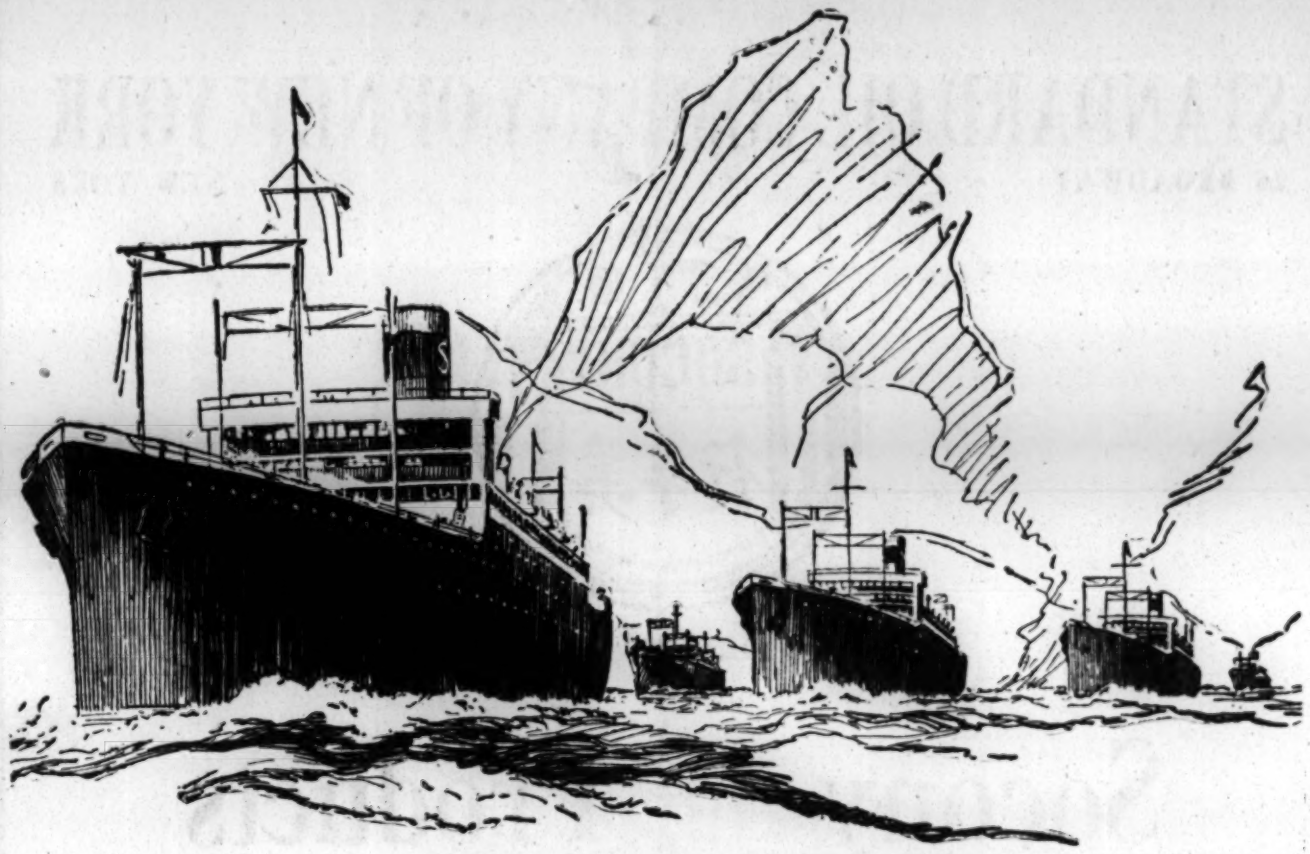
The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils
Gasoline and Motor Spirits
Asphaltums, Binders and Road Oils
Lubricating Oils and Greases
Fuel Oil
Paraffine Wax and Candles
Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Branch Offices in the Principal Cities of

Japan	Philippine Islands	Turkey
China	Straits Settlements	Syria
Indo-China	Netherlands India	Bulgaria
Siam	South Africa	Greece
India	Australasia	Jugoslavia



Joint Service of the

Dollar Steamship Line

AND

American Mail Line

Effective with the homeward sailing of the S.S. PRESIDENT JEFFERSON from Shanghai on Friday, March 4, there will be Fortnightly Sailings to San Francisco, Via Honolulu, on alternate Fridays.

The S.S. PRESIDENT LINCOLN, sailing from Shanghai on Saturday, March 12, will inaugurate a Fortnightly service on alternate Saturdays to Seattle, via Victoria.

The Joint Service will provide a regular dependable weekly sailing to the United States for the convenience of passengers and freight shippers.

The "PRESIDENT LINERS" of the Dollar Steamship Line ROUND-THE-WORLD service will continue to sail every Fortnight on Fridays for Europe and America via Suez and Mediterranean Ports.

For Bookings and Information Address

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co., General Agents.

No. 3 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Branch Offices at all the Principal Ports of the Orient.

密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XL — SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1927 — NUMBER 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Publisher
LIZEN SCHENG, Advertising Manager
YU NING-WEI, Assistant Advertising Manager.

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
HIN WONG, (Canton) BRUNO SCHWARTZ (Hankow)
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) PEI-YU CHIEN,
WM. STEPHEN WANG (Tientsin) H. P. SHASTRI
LAWRENCE IMPEY (Peking)

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
- U. S. Attitude Unchanged Despite Nanking! 117
- The Nanking Incident and its Implications 119
- What Washington Thinks About the China Situation..... 120

Special Articles
- Nationalists Take Over Shanghai—The Present Situation .....By J. B. Powell 121
- Effect of the war upon the Silk Industry ....By Paul K. Whang 124
- Shanghai's Exports to U. S. for February 126
- What Happened in Chapei..... 129
- Foreign Trade of Soviet Russia, Fiscal Year 1925-26..... .....By E. C. Ropes 131
- Casings from China for American "Hot Dogs" ....By Geo. W. Missemer 133
- Realities Must be Faced in China.....By Alfred Sze 134

Men and Events 137
From the Chinese Press 138
New Books of Interest in the Far East..... 139
What Ships Carry between America and China..... v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Telephone: Caledonia 5300: Cable Ad: Scholzem, N. Y.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
William C. Lyon, L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle
Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed throught the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.

U. S. ATTITUDE UNCHANGED DESPITE NANKING!

WHATEVER happens in the near or distant future in or around Shanghai it is a foregone conclusion that the situation as it is at present cannot long continue, no matter from what point of view one considers the matter. Here in this highly commercialized spot, peopled by both Chinese and foreigners, most of whom have no other desire than to pursue their usual daily routine of buying and selling, working and earning, interspersed with suitable hours of recreation, the population finds itself hemmed in on all sides and unable to function in a normal manner. It is true that the actual physical barriers have been erected by the Municipality and the foreign troops stationed here, but this is merely incidental to the situation as it exists just beyond the borders of the Settlement. What that situation is can be stated very briefly as follows: The Nationalists, after a very successful campaign through out the whole of South China, find themselves baulked at the most important of their objects—the sudden and absolute turning over of the government of Shanghai into their hands. The more responsible and conservative leaders of the Nationalists realize that anything in the way of an open military attack upon the Settlement at the present time would bring down upon them the combined foreign military forces assembled here and they perceive clearly enough that such an encounter, from a military point of view, could only end in one way—a debacle.

IF THE conservative element in the Nationalist party could have their way they would desire nothing better than the situation as it is right now should continue for many months. They realize that the foreigners in Shanghai have not selected this spot as a health resort but as a strategic place in which to do business. The mere fact that owing to the disturbed situation in China profits have been small and the losses in many instances great in no way changes the fact that all of them hope for a brighter future. Now, with the Shanghai Municipality under heavy expense, and with foreign governments also under heavy expense, and with very little if any business of any importance possible, every day means that every resident, (particularly foreign residents) is put under a heavy financial strain. Many of the foreign banks have refused to accept native bank orders and some of the banks have refused to extend export packing credits. All that is needed to drive many a foreign business house to the wall is to have the situation continue as it is, tense, but without a shot being fired. The conservative Nationalist element can very well figure that the economic weapon is the strongest card in their hands,

and therefore they look askance at any move on the part of the radical element to create disorder.

IT SEEMS somewhat of a paradox to say it but the best thing that can happen, from the foreign point of view is that disorders should break out. Having stated this frankly, it is to be hoped that no one will accuse *The Review* of acting as an *agent provocateur*. On the contrary, in view of the fact that this journal has many Chinese friends, this fact is stated as much in a spirit of helpfulness as of warning. Indications abound on all sides that disorders of a serious character may break out in the near future. Noisy demonstrations by radical groups shouting their slogans of "Take the Foreign Settlements", "Down with the the Imperialists", and the usual appeals to prejudice and patriotism, cannot help but bring on a mob attack upon the Settlement. This would mean the opening of fire by the foreign troops. The Chinese troops, a hundred chances to one, would take the side of the mob, and then the fat would be in the fire.

SHANGHAI owes its greatness to three major things: Its strategic commercial position, the leaven of foreign domination, and the faith that the millions of Chinese have had in it as a safer place in which to reside and do business than in any place entirely under Chinese control. Of course, looked at from any point of view, the very existence of Shanghai is an offense in the nostrils of the ethically-minded Chinese. Why should this wealthy spot be under the political domination of aliens? That as a bare proposition is true. But the answer is that its wealth is mostly due to the very fact that it has been under the domination of aliens. The Chinese radical elements are quite within bounds when they point out to their fellow countrymen the anomaly that such a rich place should be in foreign control. But they should keep in mind Abraham Lincoln's dictum that if your neighbor has a house it should not inspire you with a desire to pull his house down, but rather that you should be inspired by his example and build another one for yourself—if possible, a better one.

HAVING made a reference to Abraham Lincoln let us draw a parallel between the American Civil War and the civil war in China. There is a small group of foreign idealists, of the William Jennings Bryan type, who will argue that after all this civil war is China's own affair and if foreigners get hurt that's their misfortune. Many foreigners, they point out, were pauperized or injured, or killed in America during the Civil War, and that's all there was to it. That is true enough. But look at the difference in the situation in the Civil War in America and the civil war in China. Is there any indication that when the struggle between the two opposing factions comes to an end, there will be a Chinese General Grant to release the officers on the other side on their parole and suggest to the soldiers that they take their belongings and go back to their homes and resume their normal occupations? Let us hope that there will be. But, whatever strain of pacifism may run in the Chinese blood in normal times, there is no doubt about it that there is a certain ferocity noticeable in times of stress. This has been exemplified times without number and many a defeated leader in China, not only among militarists, but even among civilians, has decided that his safety depended upon flight, frequently out of the country.

CHAIRMAN Fessenden of the Shanghai Municipal Council in an interview several weeks ago stated that American policy towards China was bending backwards. The incident at Nanking has aroused the country to a high degree, and it is a noticeable fact that missionary sentiment at present is not quite so altruistic as it was several weeks or several months ago. It may not be generally realized but as a general rule what America thinks about China is what the missionaries tell them about it. From a numerical point of view American business effort and American missionary effort are about equally divided. Both groups send home reports as to conditions out here, but one rather suspects that the missionaries are better publicity agents than the merchants are. This is true for several reasons. Merchants are usually only interested in the Chinese political situation as it affects the lines of business in which they are engaged. What happens up in Manchuria doesn't worry the wood oil exporters much as their supplies all come from the Yangtze valley. If there is an outbreak in Canton the wool exporters take only a nominal interest, as their line of produce comes from northwest China.

BUT a political disturbance in any part of China hits the whole missionary organization. The major mission activities are organized on a business basis with branches scattered all over the country. If a mission building is burned down, let us say in Honan, the whole organization of that particular sect is affected financially, as they have to provide the funds to build another building, that is, if they desire to carry on their missionary work. It depends a little on the way one looks at the subject, but the responsibility for informing the American people as to conditions out here rests more with the missionaries than with the business people., Enemies of missionary activity have been known to say that the missionaries purposely refrained from telling the truth as to conditions in their neighborhood, as their successful work depended on keeping good friends with the Chinese as a whole. Indeed it has even been charged that missionaries have tried to curry favor with the Chinese and thus work up a more favorable atmosphere for making proselytes by giving help to them in their wildest aspirations, even at the expense of their (the missionary's) fellow countrymen. On the other hand friends of the missionary movement have pointed out that the calmness of the missionaries under their numerous trials has been but an exposition of their Christian spirit.

BUT, if we read the missionary sentiment aright, we believe that the missionaries have come to the point where they feel that they have turned the other cheek just once too often. Certain it is that it is in the very territory occupied by the Nationalists, who as between the various political groups in China, have on the whole been most sympathetically regarded by the missionary element, that missionary work has largely come to a standstill. The attitude of a large part of the Chinese towards missionary work is almost inexplicable. Do they realize that, looked at from a purely economic point of view, the many millions that are showered by America on China in various kinds of hospital, educational, and charitable work, are a great benefit materially to the country? But there is one possible explanation. To the great mass of Chinese the attitude is that expressed in the old Latin saying: "Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts." Gift-giving in China usually has an ulterior motive. It is so understood among the Chinese themselves. That American missionaries should be coming to China to work, and that Ameri-

can people should contribute millions to support their work, without any ulterior motive, seems to them impossible. They have been trying their best to find out what that motive is, but so far have not succeeded. But the younger literati is perfectly convinced that such a motive exists, and that it is a bad one. Ergo, the missionaries must be opposed.

FOR A FEW days following the Nanking incidents there was a feeling that American policy toward China was changing in the direction of greater firmness, if not in the direction of actual intervention, but the statement of President Coolidge at the conference with newspaper men on Tuesday, March 29, proved very definitely that there is no change in American policy and that the American forces in China are only to be used for policy purposes and not for purposes of intervention. China is thus, from the America standpoint at least, to be permitted to work out her own salvation. If conditions become too bad, America will simply withdraw her nationals and leave China to her own devices until that happy day comes in the future when China has put her house in order and desires foreign help. That China will require foreign assistance in her future development goes without saying: therefore it behooves the moderate elements in China to bend their efforts in the direction of curbing those who would destroy the commendable efforts of China's friends abroad who have faith in the Chinese people and who are helping China most materially in her hour of need.

THE NANKING INCIDENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

IT IS STILL too early for publication of official reports from foreign and Chinese sources giving exact details regarding the recent incidents in Nanking involving attacks on foreigners and the resulting bombardment of Nanking by the American and British gunboats. While the Nacionalist military officers have attempted to disclaim responsibility for the anti-foreign outburst, and there is evidence available showing that much of the lootings and burnings particularly in the Hsiakwan section of the city near the Yangtsze River was perpetrated by Northern or Shantung troops and by Russian White mercenaries, the chief responsibility for the direct attack on the foreigners at Nanking University rests with the Hunanese troops who constitute a part of the Revolutionary or Nationalist Army. The testimony of the American Consul, Mr. John K. Davis, who was born in China and speaks the language is definitely to the effect that soldiers wearing Nationalist uniforms were responsible for the looting of the American, British and Japanese consulates and for the firing on the foreigners who were marooned on the hill where the Standard Oil Company's residences are located. Since the official report issued by the American missionaries connected with Nanking University constitutes the most complete statement yet available, we reprint it in full herewith and later will present other reports when they are available. The report by the American missionaries follows:

Statement By Two Nanking Americans

The entrance of the Kuoming soldiers into Nanking on the morning of March 24th was marked by a bitter and obviously predetermined attack upon the lives of all foreigners and their property. Before the foreigners could be finally gotten to the destroyers on the river at least six had been killed and several wounded. One British marine was also killed. Those killed were:—Dr. L. S. Smith and the harbor master (British), Dr. J. E. Williams, Vice President of the University of Nanking (American), one French and one Italian Roman Catholic priest, and one or more Japanese. Those wounded include Miss Anna Moffett of the Presbyterian mission, Mr. Giles, the British Consul, several Japanese, and one United States sailor from the U. S. S. Noa. Dr. Williams was buried by Chinese friends in the foreign cemetery, just before the last Americans were evacuated.

The story may best be told in two sections. The first pertains to the region south of the Drum Tower, where the foreigners were cut off from the river for a whole day, and the second to the region to the north of the Drum Tower, where the protection of sailors and marines enabled most of the foreigners to get into the boats on the first day.

The Region South Of The Drum Tower

The Southern soldiers entered Nanking by the Tung-Tsi-Men, Nan-Man, and Han-Si-Men, and made their way by degrees across the city to Hsiakwan, where the Northern soldiers were hastily crossing the river to Pukow. By six o'clock in the morning the Southern soldiers were entering foreign houses evidently being directed by people who knew Nanking. Experiences differed somewhat, but the general method was to push right into the compounds with bayonets fixed firing as they came, to force their way into all houses, to threaten the occupants, demand money, begin looting, and call in the populace from the streets, who completed the destruction. Those who resisted were shot, and some who did not resist. Some soldiers made distinction between Americans and other foreigners, but most of them said definitely that they were out to kill all foreigners. Where money could not be given the soldiers, the foreigners were in some cases, bound and led through the streets to places where money could be procured to secure their release.

The foreigners were saved in one of three ways:—by fleeing and hiding until rescued, by the help of officers who finally appeared on the scene and got the soldiers under control, or by their Chinese friends who interceded on their behalf and were able by some means or other to keep the soldiers from shooting. Dr. Williams was killed instantly by a bullet through the head while being robbed of his watch. Miss Moffatt received two bullet wounds. Most foreign men were stripped of all but their underclothes and had to borrow Chinese clothes from their friends.

All foreign houses except those of Ginling College were completely looted, having all woodwork torn out, floors, doors, and window frames included. Nine buildings were burned:—Hillcrest School (except the gymnasium), the old dormitory of the Bible Womens Training School, and the residences of Messrs, Lancaster, Blackstone, Hutcheson, Mills, Dietrich, Wilson, and Mrs. Keene.

Soldiers Stopped By Gunboats

After the firing by the foreign boats in the early afternoon the soldiers were kept in order, and one by one the foreigners procured a military escort, or were hunted out by devoted Chinese friends, and assembled in one building of the University of Nanking. Students at the University had procured the protection of this building by the attendance of an officer and a group of soldiers who were quartered on the ground floor. Not a few foreigners had to spend the night in hiding and were able to reach the University only when hunted out by foreign or Chinese friends with military escort. Until evacuation on the evening of the 25th the help rendered by loyal students of the University and by students and other Chinese acquaintances was beyond praise, and their utter grief at this most unexpected persecution of their foreign friends was most touching.

Over one hundred twenty men, women, and children were finally assembled at the University. Committees were then formed and an effort made to get into touch with the consul or with the destroyers on the river. Not until noon on the second day, March 25, was it possible to get the military escort necessary for safe-conduct through Hsiakwan. Then through the efforts of Admiral Hough and of Consul Davis a safe evacuation of all foreigners before dark was promised. A Kuoming military detachment was sent to the University, and in carriages, ricshas, and on foot, the caravan of foreigners made its way without molestation to the river front at Hsiakwan, and there turned over to the foreign marines by eight o'clock in the evening. The help rendered by the Red Swastika Society in securing and paying for the carriages and ricshas, and the kindness of its officers greatly aided the evacuation.

The Region North Of The Drum Tower

The American Consulate was invaded by several groups of soldiers who threatened death to all foreigners. Consul Davis had a small group of American sailors at the Consulate and met the soldiers pleasantly as they came, telling them that he was the American Consul and that there were present with him in the Consulate a small company of Americans. He also said to them that there was no ill feeling between Americans and Chinese. The soldiers repeatedly replied that this made no difference and that Americans were the same as other foreigners, that they had gotten rich drinking Chinese blood and that they too would be killed.

The situation gradually grew so desperate that those present in the consulate realized that it was impossible to attempt to defend themselves with the small number of armed sailors present. They quickly withdrew through the back gate attempting to make their escape across the fields to "Standard Oil Hill," from which place they hoped to be able to get over the city wall and reach the protection of the destroyers. The gateman and one of the guards at the Consulate had already been shot. The party with Consul Davis, including Mrs. Davis and their two small children, was not more than fifty yards distant from the rear gate of the Consulate when they were fired on by the Chinese soldiers from the rear.

Foreigners Continually under Fire

From this point until they had climbed through a hole in the barbed wire fence surrounding the Standard Oil compound they were continuously under fire. In the course of their flight across the fields, they encountered a Southern officer on horseback to whom Consul Davis repeated his statement that he was the American Consul. This officer directed them to proceed, but when they had advanced only a short distance he himself took up his carbine and opened fire on them. One of the sailors in the party was struck down by a shot from behind, but the order was given to leave him, as they could not endanger the lives of all for the sake of this one. The sailor was not seriously wounded, however, and later rejoined the party. After the party had gained admission to the residence of the manager of the Standard Oil Company the Southern soldiers came and forced their way in demanding money, and saying that they would kill the entire party.

Money was given them, but they were joined by others of their number, who kept their guns in the faces of the Consul and those who remained with him on the first floor of the building. The others of the party had been sent upstairs and were directed to lie down so as to escape injury from the fire which was now constantly directed at the building. When the situation had grown exceedingly grave, Consul Davis directed the signal be given for the destroyers to open fire. Immediately, he countermanded this order and directed the destroyers not to fire, since he feared that their firing would mean the massacre of the much larger group of Americans left behind in the city.

At the U. S. Consulate

The firing upon the building increased in intensity and the sailors present assured the Consul that the lives of all would be lost if the signal to fire were not given. All of those present had come to the conviction that rescue was impossible and had already told each other goodby. Realizing that no other course was possible Consul Davis directed the signalman to call upon the destroyers to fire shrapnel over the top of the building. This request was granted by the destroyers, and the first shots fell on both sides and the rear of the building and resulted in the hasty retreat of the besieging force.

During the confusion among the Southern soldiers caused by the firing of the destroyers the party in the building made their way to the city wall and escaped to the Hsiakwan side by the use of improvised ropes made of sheets and signal halyards. During this escape one of the ropes broke, several persons fell, and the manager of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Hobart, broke his ankle. After the entire party of forty-two had reached the ground they crossed the dikes and rice paddies carrying Mr. Hobart all the way. Gradually and by a circuitous route they reached the bank of the river and were taken off by ships' motor launches. The entire trip from Standard Oil Hill to the riverside consumed about two hours and a half. The Consulate party left the Consulate at ten o'clock in the morning and did not reach the ships until after five o'clock in the afternoon.

It was learned later that the firing from the destroyers instead of causing further loss of life in Nanking was the direct cause of the rescue of the rest of the foreigners in the city. Immediately after the firing had begun bugles were sounded all over the city calling off the marauding Southern soldiers, and the looting and burning of foreign property ceased. Within a short while Southern officials appeared at the riverside under a flag of truce and asked for conveyance to the warships in the river. Evidently they realized the gravity of the situation and were willing to arrange for the evacuation of the remaining foreigners.

It was the opinion of all the foreigners who were molested in Nanking that the attack was premeditated and was guided by persons acquainted with foreign interests in the city. It was obviously under official control and was directed against all foreigners irrespective of nationality.

WHAT WASHINGTON THINKS ABOUT THE CHINA SITUATION

THE FOLLOWING messages received on March 25, 27, 28 and 30, by *The Review* from its Washington Correspondent, tend to give some idea regarding the impression created in the American capital by the Nanking incident:

Government Fully Supporting Admiral Williams

Washington, March 25—Owing to the increasing seriousness of the situation in China, Washington is now keeping in hourly touch with the situation. Secretary Wilbur of the Navy Department, after conferring with Secretary of State Kellogg said that Admiral Charles S. Williams at Shanghai would have the full support of the Government if it was found necessary to take any further action similar to that which was taken at Nanking.

It is understood that the action taken at Nanking in order to protect the evacuation of American citizens, has been fully approved.

Strong Naval reinforcements are being rushed to China, the three crack crusiers Marblehead, Cincinnatti and Richmond, which have been held in readiness at Honolulu, have now been ordered to China immediately. The Crusier Richmond is the flagship of this contingent.

In addition to this action the Destroyers Pillsbury, Ford and Perry at Manila have been ordered to Shanghai, although it is understood they may be diverted to South China ports if their presence is needed there. It is also understood that two destroyers now at Shanghai, the Stewart and Preble may be ordered to Nanking. The Isabel, flagship of the U. S. Yangtsze patrol, with Rear Admiral Hough on board, has also proceeded to Nanking from Hankow.

The State Department is paying no attention to a declaration carried in the press that Bolshevik elements have decided to make Shanghai the center of a world revolution, and will not alter the Administration's announced willingness frequently expressed, to confer with Chinese leaders of whatever faction that may be in power.

U. S. Admiral Instructed to Cooperate

Washington, March 27—The Administration stands squarely back of the American Naval Commanders in China, according to official statement issued from the White House today. Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State in an interview with newspaper correspondents said, "The State and Navy Departments stand squarely back of Admiral C. S. Williams and other Naval Commanders in what they have done to protect Americans and their legitimate property rights in China."

It was also made clear by the Administration that the American Naval Commanders have been instructed to cooperate with the Naval Commanders of other nations.

The Government has a report from the American officials in Nanking stating that only one American citizen was killed.

Admiral Williams in a dispatch to the Navy Department says that the American, British and Japanese commanders have agreed to withold, if possible any further drastic action at Nanking pending the arrival of General Chiang Kai-shek, commander in chief of the Nationalist Forces.

President Coolidge thinks that there are at present sufficient American Naval and Marine forces available in Far Eastern Waters, especially at Shanghai for the protection of Americans. Three crusiers from Honolulu and six destroyers from Manila are now on their way to the China coast. The landing of large forces in China is

(*Continued on page 123*)

Nationalists Take Over Shanghai—The Present Situation

BY J. B. POWELL

While it is reported that civilian officials have been appointed to administer the local Shanghai offices including the courts, the actual administration of the Chinese areas about the foreign Settlements is in the hands of two youthful commanders of the Nationalist Army, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Kuomintang forces, and Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, local commander of the Nationalist Army, occupying this district. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is making his headquarters at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs located in Chinese territory adjacent to and connected by bridge with the French Concession at the end of Route Ghisi, while Gen. Bei Tsung-chi is making his headquarters at the old Lunghwa Yamen and Arsenal located about five miles south of the French Concession. The number of Nationalist troops in this area is estimated to be approximately 30,000, while more are scattered along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway to Nanking, the number at Nanking being reported at 50,000.

Gen Chiang's Arrival

General Chiang Kai-shek arrived in Shanghai on Thursday, March 24, on board a Chinese gunboat upon which he traveled down the Yangtsze from Kiukiang. Upon arrival at Wuhu he learned of the serious situation at Nanking and asked the Japanese Consul there to transmit a message to the British and American authorities at Nanking to withold further drastic action pending his arrival. While at Nanking, Gen. Bei got in touch with Gen. Chen Chien, the ranking Nationalist general in that city and conferred with him, following which Gen. Chiang proceeded down river to Shanghai arriving here

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (second from left) Commander in Chief of Nationalist Armies, arrives in Shanghai. The officer standing next to Gen. Chiang is his aid and body-guard. The two other men in the picture are (left) Mr. W. W. Koo and (right) Mr. T. P. Hsa, General Manager and Director respectively of The Great China Film Company, Shanghai, through whose courtesy this picture was supplied to the Review.

at about one o'clock in the afternoon. Gen. Chiang landed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works and proceeded toward the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in a motor car. The chauffeur took the wrong road and drove through the barbed-wire barriers into the French Concession and then through the French Concession out through the barriers again to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Chinese territory. He was thus enabled to obtain a glimpse of the foreign defense measures at Shanghai and probably sensed the feeling of nervousness closely bordering on panic which exists among the foreign residents of the Settlements.

Chiang Interviewed by Foreign Correspondents

On Sunday afternoon, March 27, a number of foreign newspaper correspondents and Francis Zia, editor of the *China Courier*, interviewed Gen. Chiang, the following from the *North China Daily News* for March 28 being a substantial account of the conversation:

"The first question put to General Chiang was to ask him the probable duration of his stay in the Shanghai districts, the reply being to the effect that his stay was uncertain, and would depend on the local situation.

"Panic" Among Foreigners

Then he was interrogated on his attitude regarding the probable action of the Nationalists towards the foreign settlements at Shanghai, and stated in answer that he was in hearty agreement with the contents of the manifesto issued to the Powers by the Foreign Minister of the Wuhan Government. General Chiang wished to point out that he himself was simply a military commander and that it was the duty of the Wuhan Government and not himself, to get into touch with the foreign Powers and arrange negotiations regarding the Settlements, in order that all misunderstandings might be avoided. The details of the affair would be left entirely in the hands of the Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government, by

whose orders he, General Chiang, would abide. His own activities were confined to military affairs.

"Asked if he had any comments to make on the preparations for the defence of the Settlement that had been made by foreigners, and the prevailing attitude of tenseness that obtained in the Settlements, the General stated that in his opinion the "panic" prevailing among foreigners in the foreign settlements was unwarranted in the present circumstances. The sandbags, barbed wire, etc. which he had seen on his arrival at Shanghai on Saturday had given him an unfavorable impression and he was sorry to have seen them there.

The next question dealt with the great mass meeting that was held yesterday afternoon and the danger of mobs overrunning the Settlements. The General stated that in his opinion there was no danger at all of any mobs from Chinese territory swamping the Settlements. Before he came to Shanghai he did not understand the situation in Shanghai, but he could now state definitely that such a thing was impossible.

Eugene Chen Sent For

Replying to questions regarding his plans for a continuance of the offensive, General Chiang said that the actual plans for furthering Northern Punitive Expedition were as yet unframed, but that the work of penetration would be pursued.

After referring to details of the fighting in Hunan, the General was asked if he had any information to impart as to when the diplomatic representatives of the Wuhan Government would arrive. He replied that he had wired for Mr. Eugene Chen to be sent here immediately, but till he was actually here the date for beginning the negotiations regarding the foreign settlements would not be decided. He was waiting for an answer to his cable calling for the presence of Mr. Chen.

"The reported split in the Kuomintang was the subject of the next question, and in regard to this General Chiang said that there was no split, that the members of the Kuomintang were united in carrying out the revolutionary programme and that there were no signs or prospects of serious dissension. Replying to a direct question as to his attitude towards the avowedly Communistic members of the Kuomintang, the Nationalist commander stated that the present movement was part of a natural transition towards the attainment of the revolutionary aims, and that therefore he recognized as members of the same fold those who participated in the movement, regardless of their political creeds.

Nanking Affair Minimized

"Questioned concerning Nanking, he stated that he had seen the situation at Nanking himself, and that he did not consider the situation there as serious as reported in the local foreign press. At the present time, the whole matter was under close investigation. The Nationalist Army, on arrival at Nanking, discovered a condition of confusion, because a large body of northerners was at large besides many bad characters. He wished to point out that the enemies of the Nationalist movement wanted to upset the northern progress of the revolution and that there were many of these who were seeking in every way to alienate the sympathy and good will of the foreign Powers in China. He hoped that all foreign citizens in China would bear this important fact in mind.

"He had been cognizant of the friendly sentiments and sympathetic attitude shown by the United States of America towards the revolutionary movement of the Nationalists, and needless to say that sympathy was deeply appreciated. It had been reported to him that in the bombardment of Nanking American warships had participated. If that were true, he was afraid that the dissemination of the news among the Chinese people would be calculated to cause serious misunderstanding and to cast doubt on the American attitude towards the revolutionary movement.

What Nationalist Troops Did

"It was then put to him that many of the refugees that had arrived here from Nanking had stated definitely that the Nationalist troops had been responsible for the worst incidents there. This drew the reply that it had always been a policy strictly adhered to by the revolutionary troops wherever they might be never to be guilty of hostile acts against foreigners. They were also strictly prohibited from looting, and his sub-officers had received his own personal orders to extend to foreigners full protection, irrespective of their nationality. He wished to point out that there had been many Fengtien troops wearing Southern uniforms, and that this was a favorite method adopted by Northern propagandists. It was probable that such were not unconnected with the Nanking incident. There were also possible guerillas not connected with the Nationalist armies, who took a part in the antiforeign measures at Nanking.

Gen. Bei Tsung-chi

Much Feeling Caused

"He again expressed his disapproval of the action of the foreign war ships in shelling Nanking, though it was pointed out to him by one of the interviewing journalists that the shelling of the attacking mob was the only means by which the foreigners who were attacked could be rescued. The General reiterated that the shelling would cause much feeling among the Chinese people and would do much damage to the efforts that were being made to maintain goodwill between China and the Powers. He mentioned in conclusion that a great many Chinese lives had been lost and that many Chinese houses had been set on fire, while there were not many cases of foreign houses being deliberately set on fire.

A few more statements and the interview, which had lasted for about an hour, came to an end, the General bidding his visitors a courteous farewell."

On Thursday, March 24, Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, local Nationalist Commander was also interviewed by foreign correspondents the following being reprinted from the *Shanghai Times*.

"By the end of 1927, we hope to have consolidated the whole of China in a military manner and subservient to Nationalist control," declared General Bei Chung-hsi, commander of the Cantonese forces now holding Shanghai, in the course of an interview at Lunghwa yamen yesterday. "Certain military and political movements are on the eve of revealing themselves in the north and with their aid we shall extend our domain of conquest to Manchuria," he said.

"General Bei, the youthful-looking dictator of Shanghai and leader of the Cantonese forces which captured the city, gave the assurance that he is doing his best to put down activities of armed laborers and other illegal forces. He declared, however, that diplomatic questions affecting Shanghai are outside his province.

Officials Coming

"Diplomatic matters are solely for the Nationalist Government at Hankow to decide and in due course properly accredited officials will come here to negotiate with the foreigners," he said hinting that the protracted diplomatic phase will follow the military action.

"In the meantime, I hope foreigners of Shanghai will respect the aspirations of the Chinese people and will meet us in a conciliatory manner," he said. "After all, we are not up against individual foreigners but against the imperialistic system. We are not Communists: we have no sympathy with

communism. These charges are merely propaganda by our Northern enemies."

"Regarding pacification measures for the Shanghai situation, General Bei urged the establishment of arbitration boards to stop labor troubles. The Government at Hankow is made up of laborers, merchants and capitalists, he said, all on an equal basis. The Nationalists' desire was to protect labor and ensure capital got its legitimate profits.

"Hinting of the labor policy of the Cantonese, he stated labor was entitled to a minimum wage necessary to live and he urged the organization of arbitration boards here to settle these questions. There must be no more suppression of labor unions: they have a right to exist and organize like the merchants, but he added they must not use extremist measures.

"Referring to the general strike, he said it was called by laborers to show they are an essential part of the revolutionary movement and also to welcome the Nationalist army to Shanghai. He said he did not have the power to call off the strike but he had talked with General Labor Union leaders and had been informed that the strike had been called off. It would take time to get the men back to work but he explained this by saying with such a big movement it could not be expected that everything at first would work with clock-like efficiency.

"General Bei vigorously denied the alleged Communistic basis of the Nationalist movement. "Chinese don't understand Communism," he said. "Besides, China does not want Communism. China wants production. I should like to disabuse the minds of foreigners of the belief Nationalism means Communism. It is natural, he conceded, "that in a big movement like this there are people with all sorts of ideas but foreigners should not judge the whole movement by the acts of a few."

"General Bei is perhaps the youngest man ever to control Shanghai. He is only 34 years of age, a native of Kweilin, Kwangsi province, and his yamen takes on a spirit of youth from the hundreds of uniformed students, of very tender age, who fill the court yards and surround the buildings. General Bei was one of the student corps which took part in the 1911 revolution at Wuchang.

English Spoken

"A strange thing about the yamen of the Cantonese leader is that everywhere one hears English spoken, being the lingua franca of the hundreds of students who have been attracted to the Nationalist flag.

"A striking example of the impression the Cantonese arrival has made on the minds of the laboring classes of Shanghai was furnished during the interview given to foreign newspaper correspondents. A procession of 1,800 factory workers, 300 of them being women, entered the yamen bearing a multitude of gifts which they piled outside the door of the inner building as a mark of their pleasure. Kettles, tea pots, boxes, baskets, cloth—all sorts of things were included.'

The "Split" in the Kuomintang

So much for the public declarations of the Nationalist military leaders. The next question is performance and herein is provided grounds for speculation, for there is no questioning the fact that a most serious problem is involved in the possibilities of a split in the ranks of the Kuomintang Party, evidence of which is apparent in many directions. In recent days a serious tenseness has developed in Hankow between the radical and conservative wings of the Kuomintang Party and there were rumors that Geo. Hsu Chien, Minister of Justice and leader of the radicals was preparing to depart. Then there were other rumors that Gen. Tang Shen-chi, Nationalist commander from Hunan province and supposedly a rival of Chiang Kai-shek, was supporting the radicals against Chiang Kai-shek. Furthermore there were well authenticated reports from Kiukiang where Gen. Chiang had his headquarters that several attempts had been made to assassinate the Nationalist military commander.

In connection with the Nanking situation, the evidence all points to the Hunanese troops as being responsible for the vicious attack on the foreigners, particularly the American, British and Japanese Consuls and the American Christian missionaries. Since these troops come from the district controlled by Gen. Tang Shen-chi and are loyal to him, it has led to the speculation that they purposely perpetrated the Nanking incident for the definite purpose of involving Gen. Chiang Kai-shek with the foreign Powers. Then in addition to all this is another report that Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Hankow had attempted to depart for Shanghai upon the urgent telegraphic demand of Chiang Kai-shek, but according to the rumor, Chen was prevented from leaving by the Hankow radicals who feared that he would join the Chiang Kai-shek faction against the radical branch supported by Tang Shen-chi.

In the midst of these confusing cross currents, it is next to impossible for the foreigners, including those long familiar with China, to understand what is really going on.

Chang Tso-ling Trying To Make Last Stand

Marshal Chang Tso-ling, leader of the Fengtien, or Ankuochun forces has been seriously affected by the developments in the Lower Yangtsze Valley and in Honan province. Gen. Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff and generally reputed to be the 'brains' of the Mukden party, issued a statement a few days ago that Gen. Chang Chung-chang's adventure in to the Lower Yangtsze Valley, had been taken in violation of instructions of Chang Tso-ling, and as a result Gen. Chang had been instructed to withdraw to Hsuchowfu, the strategic point in northern Kiangsu at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow Railways and that Fengtien would make an attempt to defend this position against the further advance of the Nationalist forces. In addition to this the Japanese reports from Peking have indicated that Chang Tso-ling's forces have suffered serious reverses in Honan in the fighting with the forces of Wu Pei-fu and that it was possible that Chang would be forced to withdraw back to the borders of Chihli province leaving all of Honan to the forces of Wu Pei-fu now commanded by Gen. Chin Yun-ao who is in alliance with the Nationalists.

Nationalists Now Dominating China

It is thus pretty well established that the Nationalist forces providing they stick together, are in a dominating position as the real government of China, for Chang Tso-ling, even though he may be able to remain for a while in the Peking Capital, nevertheless can be dislodged at almost any time the Nationalists may desire by concentrating attacks on the Fengtien forces along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Peking—Hankow Railway or on the North by way of Kalgan. That Peking realizes this is evidenced in the fact that the Wellington Koo Cabinet practically has fallen to pieces, it even being reported that Dr, Koo's family has departed from the Capital for Tientsin. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese jurist who has been serving the Peking Government in connection with the liquidation of the Russo-Asiatic Bank and in connection with the Customs Surtax question, has also departed from Peking for Shanghai, according to report. The fundamental trouble at Peking, naturally, is that of finance for practically all of the sources of revenue in China with the exception of the local provincial revenues and customs funds in Shantung, Chihli and Manchuria provinces are now controlled by the Nationalists. It is even being rumored that the Nationalists are contemplating complete seizure of the Maritime Customs offices and diversion of the funds to their needs.

What Washington Thinks About The China Situation

(*Continued from page 120*)

not under immediate contemplation, although it is doubted here whether Gen. Chiang Kai-shek can control the situation.

Senator Wm. E. Borah, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, takes an optimistic view of the Chinese situation and thinks the Cantonese will win and be recognized unless they start fighting among themselves. Borah said in an interview today. "Attacks on foreigners are a grave mistake since they tend to alienate the sympathies of the friends of China in other lands." It was officially stated in Washington that the attacks on foreigners in Nanking were made by Cantonese soldiers in uniform.

U. S. May Also Send Regular Troops to China

Washington, March 28—With the reorganization of the Sixth Marine Regiment for service in China, the American Government is now giving its best thought to the question of a China policy for the immediate future.

In addition to the dispatching of the Sixth Marine Regiment, which decision was reached following a conference of Secretaries Kellogg of the State Department and Secretary Wilbur of the Navy Department with General Summerall, chief of staff of the U. S. Army, it

SHIRTS made to measure

Expert cutters (formerly with
Arther & Bond Yokohama)

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

was also announced that the dispatch of regular army contingents to China is a possibility which is being considered.

It is now openly discussed in the Capital that military interference on a large scale in China may ultimately be decided upon and this decision may ultimately be reached.

It is believed here that the Nanking incident marks the end of non-cooperation with the British.

The Marine Regiment which is now being collected at Quantico, Virginia, will be dispatched by rail across the United States to San Diego, Cal., from which point the men will be picked up by the U. S. Transport Henderson and probably will be in Shanghai in thirty-eight days.

Administrations Views China with more Confidence

Washington, March 30—The Administration is apparently viewing the China situation with more confidence today due to the apparent lessening of the tension at Shanghai.

President Coolidge, responding to a statement by the new French Ambassador, Mr. Claudel, dwelt upon the "underlying community of French and American ideals and relations of our two peoples in the Far East" and suggested that both France and the United States have a mutual desire to maintain the Open Door.

Preparations for the dispatch of the sixth Marine Division of 1,500 men from Quantico, Va., to San Diego, for transhipment to China is proceeding rapidly.

President Sees No Need of Unified Command

Washington, March 30—It was explained at the White House today that the President is convinced of the fact that the situation in China is more promising. It is intimated in official circles that there is no purpose to join in any unified demand for punishment of those guilty in connection with the Nanking incident.

Although the Shanghai situation demands cooperation, it was intimated in Administration circles that the United States Government does not as yet feel that the China situation demands the necessity of creating a unified command.

Furthermore it is felt that there is no necessity for additional troops, that is, in addition to those now in China and enroute.

It was emphasised again at the Department of State that the American forces in China are merely acting in a police capacity and that this does not mean intervention.

In reference to the Nanking incidents, it was stated that it has not been determined that the Cantonese were responsible.

Mr. John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister in Peking, has cabled the State Department urging stronger action on the part of the American Government.

Men and Events

Kuo Tai-chi, connected with the Nationalist Government, formally assumed his new post as Special Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, March 30.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Arthur have returned to Shanghai from a trip to the United States. Mr. Arthur is local manager of the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Schinazi and son sailed April 1 by the *President Madison* for the United States on furlough. Mr. Schinazi is Shanghai agent for the Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.

News from Hankow is to the effect that the intended visit to Shanghai of Sun Fo, Minister of Communications, and Eugene Chen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been postponed for the present.

The Chinese Post Office at Shanghai announces that the acceptance of parcels and printed matter is being suspended for three days, March 31, April 1 and 2, and that thereafter a restricted service may be resumed.

The Asia-North-America Through Traffic Conference will hold meetings in Tokio this month. Rates for through tickets not only between China and Japan but to many other parts of the world will be decided upon. It is expected that the American dollar will be made the basis of all tariff schedules.

Effect of the War upon the Silk Industry

BY PAUL K. WHANG

As the cocoon season is drawing near, the silk men are seriously worried over the present war situation, which, if not settled soon will eventually interfere with the farmers in their cocoon-production. The silk men, instead of getting themselves prepared for the occasion as they have done before by this time of the year, find themselves impatiently awaiting the development of the political situation. However, they have not lost their hope of an early settlement, the sooner the better, so that the farmers will have sufficient time left to rear the silk-worms. But at the time when this article is written, there still was no sign to portend the future possibilities. The struggle for a complete possession of the Shanghai-Hangchow and Shanghai-Nanking railway lines has given continued sufferings and hardships to the people of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces, where the cocoon and silk industry is located. No matter which side wins the game, one thing is bound to be sure—infliction upon the future cocoon and silk industry will be most severe. So far we have already in our possession reports from various sources alleging that the soldiers have unscrupulously driven away the farmers from their home, recklessly chopped down the mulberry trees for fuel, and worst of all, unlawfully unloaded the coal from the barges on their way to the inland silk filatures, some of which have already been tied up for lack of coal. On the request of its members, the Silk Filatures and Cocoon Merchants Guild has recently dispatched a message to the military leaders of both parties asking for the protection of the cocoon and silk industry in some substantial way under their respective domains. The message was carefully drafted, and runs as follows:

"Since the inauguration of our Republic, war, famine, and plague have visited us in succession; farms having been laid waste and commerce brought to a standstill. Fortunately, the cocoon and silk industry has not been much affected. As we all know, the main sericultural district of China lies in the three provinces, namely, Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. From our rough estimation, more than 1,380,000 piculs of fresh cocoons (41% of China's total production) and 50,000 piculs of raw silk (native silk not included) are produced annually in these provinces. Including all the by-products, the value of the sericultural products will be set at $100,000,000 every year. These figures will clearly indicate the importance of that industry to the welfare of our country, which, up to the present day, has been known to the world as a "country of silk". We must also remind you of the fact that upon the silk industry, half-million workers, mostly women, depend for making their living; and that this figure will be increased by several times, if the wage-earners of the weaving mills are also taken into account. This industry not only has a close bearing upon the farmers and wage-earners, but also exerts an influence over other industries. Our country as it is today has an unfavorable trade balance, as her importation exceeds much more over her exportation in terms of monetary value. It is only through the money realized from the exportation of our raw silk that we are in a position to pay part of our indebtedness contracted through our importation. This instance can be best illustrated in the last world war when the exportation of raw silk was completly brougnt to a halt; and thereby our money market was greatly embarrassed to find means to offset our foreign obligations. This terrible experience is still alive in our memory.

"Woe to the people of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei provinces which have been transformed into a great battlefield. That the war will result in great havoc upon the industry and commerce in the war zone is certain, mentioning not the sufferings of the people. But to detain the farmers in the camps to do the coolie work and chop down the mulberry trees by the soldiers are not unpreventable, if you only

---

Miss Soumi Chen, chief judge of the Shanghai District Court, has declined an appointment as counseller to the Shanghai Special Citizens' Provisional Government.

The forestry department of the University of California in preparing a section of a giant redwood for shipment to China. A 15foot specimen has been felled near Scotia in the log belt of northern California and woodsmen are getting parts of it ready for a sea trip to the botanical museum of the Chinese University at Amoy. Dr. H. H. Chung of said institution recently made a request for "samples" of the redwood and an elaborate display of woods, photographs and subject matter relating to redwood reforestation is being prepared in California for him.

Some European Cartoons on the China Situation

JOHN BULL'S DISMISSAL

THE CANTONESE: "Get out of here! We don't want to trade with you any more, for we have begun to act for ourselves!"

—*Dorfbarbier* (Berlin.)

THE TRICK RIDER

The Bolshevik propagandist does not know just where he will land when the Chinese dragon throws him.

—*De Groene Amsterdammer.*

YELLOW GOING RED

—*The Yorkshire Evening News* (Leeds).

THE GRATEFUL PEOPLE OF CHINA, MOROCCO, AND SYRIA CONGRATULATE CHAMBERLAIN AND BRIAND ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR RECEIVING NOBEL PEACE PRIZES

From *Izvestia* (Moscow, Russia)

realize that these wrong-doings will mean a hard blow to the cocoon and silk industry. You must bear in mind that the cocoon season is fast approaching; and that if you do not care so much as to find some remedies to avert the present crisis, the result will bring forth a disastrous consequence beyond your imagination. The non-production of cocoons will bring hardships and unemployment to the mass of farmers and wage-earners, while the non-exportation of silk will affect the other industries as we have stated before.

"Since the first Kiangsu-Chekiang fighting of 1924, several wars, big and small, have occurred in the same district. No industry has sustained more loss resulting from the fightings than the silk industry. In the last few years, the silk men have been confronted with many hardships, and would be lucky to be able to get through without incurring any debts, to say nothing of the profit. Our statistics shows us that in the provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, there are 205 precincts, only 97 of which are producing cocoons. Efforts to introduce silkworm-rearing in the other precincts have sadly failed. From the same source, we find that the silk for home consumption is at least twice as large as that for exportation. Our present supply of cocoon is somewhat fixed, but the demand has been increased greatly; and consequently the price of cocoons is going up every year. Likewise, the laborers are paid two or three times more than they were a few years ago. The tax levied upon the fresh cocoons by the provincial authorities is also severe and lack is uniformity. All the forces tend to increase the cost of production of raw silk. But on the other hand, in order to meet the increased cost, our silk men could in no way increase the price of silk, which is completely subjected to the change of the world market. Their present condition could be better described by the instance of the sailors aboard a ship in a stormy ocean, and any negligence might cause the ship to be swallowed up by the surfs.

"The late Dr. Sun Yat Sen said to the effect that all the Chinese people are in a state of poverty, differing only in degrees, and that no one will be able to be named as a "capitalist" in its real sense. This saying bears much truth among the silk men at least. At the present time, most of the filatures are operated with the capital borrowed from outside sources at a high rate of interest, and the ownership of some has frequently changed hands. As a matter of fact, the silk filatures have never been backed up by the government to weather any financial storms. Outsiders are apt to believe that silk industry is a money-making undertaking, but they sadly fail to realize the inside difficulties. Since the present warfare, the means of communication and transportation have been paralyzed. It is needless to say that several filatures have already suspended their work. If the situation could not be any better before the opening of the coming cocoon season, the hope of this year's silk business could be only abandoned.

Shanghai's Exports to U.S. for February

Declared exports to the United States through the American Consulate General at SHANGHAI, China, for the month of February 1927 and the period January 1, 1927, to February 28, 1927.

(Value in U.S. Currency)

Articles	Unit of Quantity	February 1927 Quantities	February 1927 Value	Jan. & Feb. 1927 Quantities	Jan. & Feb. 1927 Value
Group 01—Animals and animal products, edible (Class 00100—04701.)					
Other Edible Animal Products					
Eggs of poultry:					
Dried, whole	Lb.	.....	.....	31,250	16,536
Albumen, dry	„	73,373	42,785	237,573	132,197
Albumen, frozen	„	.....	.....	2,600	482
Yolk, dry	„	43,800	20,272	128,381	56,262
Yolk, frozen	„	.....	.....	42,380	6,453
Sausage casings Intestines		61,085	49,161	175,586	107,244
	Total		$112,218		$319,174
Group 02—Animals and animal products, inedible except wool and hair (Class 05010—099.39)					
Hides, Raw					
Buffalo, all kinds	Lb.	1,460		5,455	
	Pc.	57,947	9,354	201,684	33,787
Cow, all kinds	Lb.	2,644		7,004	
	Pc.	22,236		88,637	20,671
Skins, Raw					
Goat	Pc.	488,715		1,213,451	
	Lb.	682,791	483,676	1,679,367	1,087,374
Kid	Pc.	1,777		1,777	
	Lb.	295	1,167	295	1,167
Lamb	Pc.	72,995		245,498	
	Lb.	24,544	206,171	72,079	660,443
Skins, Dressed					
Moufflon (Pulled Goatskin)	Pc.	19,000		19,000	
	Lb.	19,266	39,851	19,266	39,851
Thibetine (Chekiang Lambskin)	Pc.	311		4,111	
	Lb.	576	770	3,211	7,492
Lamb	Pc.	.....		12,004	
	Lb.	.....	.....	1,824	8,303
Furs, Dressed and Undressed					
Hare and rabbit	Pc.	10,690		40,690	
	Lb.	1,296	3,735	4,930	14,635
Squirrel	Pc.	3,350	822	3,350	822
Dog	„	3,500	12,352	16,500	36,945
Leopard	„	100	1,398	382	5,960
Marmot	„	126,194	234,169	190,525	312,726
Pahmi	„	16,224	19,097	17,224	20,130
Raccoon	„	2,154	6,091	3,654	10,457
Weasel	„	172,765	410,757	389,569	922,233
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins					
Sheep & lamb crosses	Pc.	.....	.....	3,277	22,521
Goat & kid crosses	„	.....	.....	1,334	4,893
Other Inedible Animal Products					
Bristles	Lb.	50,935	97,412	89,256	164,040
Feathers and mfrs. of	„	164 907	71 176	291,918	126,908
Leather and mfrs. of	„	410	201	1,138	611
Ivory and mfrs. of	Val.		.....		15
Bones and mfrs. of	„		.....		12
	Total		$1,603,332		$3,501,996
Group 1—Vegetable food products and beverages (Class 10210—177.13.)					
Vegetables and Preparations					
Canned and preserved	Lb.			250	630
Nuts					
Walnuts, shelled	Lb.	30,000	2,381	60,000	4,830
Cocoa, Coffee and Tea					
Tea	Lb.	188,089	36,612	723,293	129,383
	Total		$38,993		$134 843
Group 2—Vegetable products, inedible, except fibers and wood (Class 20010—296.18.)					
Crude Drugs					
Rhubarb	Lb.	.....	.....	44,198	16,311
Galangal root	„	.....	.....	12,410	452
Vegetable Oils					
Expressed oils and fats:					
Chinese wood oil	Lb.	189,334	23,073	584,042	66,547
Peanut oil	„	8 748	532	12,348	856
Essential and distilled oils:					
Camphor oil	„	2,632	336	6,885	761
Dyeing and Tanning Materials Not Containing Alcohol, N. S. P. F.					
Gallnuts	Lb.	168,000	14,955	555,200	54,312
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Tea, impure, waste, etc. for manufacturing	Lb.	72,259	2,206	124,266	3,869
	Total		$41,102		$143,108
Group 3—Textiles 9 (Class 30010—39526.)					
Cotton and Manufactures					
Cotton, lace	Lb.	33,355	77,799	97,798	270,252
„ embroideries	„	366	1,294	1,685	7,759
„ miscellaneous (chiefly rags)	„	.....	.....	552,020	7,856
Flax, Hemp and Ramie and Mfrs.					
Linen embroideries	Lb.	9,097	47,483	25,983	135,809
„ lace	„	.....	.....	464	1,119
Straw Hats and Materials					
Hats, straw:					
Imported materials	No.	10,390	127	10,390	127
Hats, fiber	„	1,128	1,332	8,489	10,677
„ rush	„	79,200	2,097	352,800	7,134
Miscellaneous Fibre Manufactures					
Grasscloth and mfrs.	Lb.	820	2,069	938	2,452
Straw and grass mfrs. n. s. p. f.	„	23,910	4,078	57,165	10,990
Wool and Manufactures					
Wool, sheep's	Lb.	85,876	16,879	414 023	83,594
Carpets, wool	„	1,032	8,147	2,713	22,037
Hair and Manufactures of N. E. S.					
Hair, human, raw, As.	Lb.	18,738	7,495	69,338	26,779
nets, human	„	108	673	410	2,672
Silk					
Silk, raw	Lb.	78,529	328,641	589,909	2,928,319
„ wild	„	58,483	172,101	121,508	346,933
„ waste	„	56,980	47,847	251,503	139,056
„ piece goods	„	2,477	16,061	3,499	20,486
„ embroideries	„	103	623	648	3,000
„ miscellaneous	„	75	283	1,652	4,851
„ pongees	„	42,287	120,353	65,830	185,778
	Total		$855,382		$4,217,680
Group 4—Wood and paper (Class 40100—479,99.)					
Wood and Manufactures					
Rattan, reed and woodware and mfrs. of	Val.	.....	1,088	.....	6,093
Lacquerware	„	.....	141	.....	1,298
Paper and Mannfactures					
Umbrellas (oil paper)	No.	750	240	750	240
	Total		$1,469		7,631

(Continued on page 128)

But to suspend one year's work will not amount much to the silk men in comparison with the amount of cocoon and silk taxes, which would otherwise enrich the provincial treasuries by millions of dollars (this is not a small amount to the provincial governments, especially at the time when all the conceivable means of exacting monies from the people have been exhausted). You must also look after the welfare of millions of farmers and wage-earners whose present living is already in a desperate condition. Their unemployment will certainly endanger the peace and order of the community.

"As customary, the date of hatching silkworm-eggs is set on Chinese Easter Day (April 6). As the date is fast approaching, we entreat you to issue orders to your subordinates by requesting them to give every protection to the cocoon and silk industry: The practice of detaining the farmers in the camps should be stopped; the chopping down of mulberry trees should be prohibited; and the soldiers stationed in those towns which are not important from the military point of view should be evacuated. When these requests could be complied with, the future cocoon and silk industry may be assured....."

Since the dispatch of the above message, word has already been received from the leaders of the rival forces. Here is what they say:

General Chiang Kai-Shek: "You do not need to be apprehensive over the present situation, as it will be settled inside of the next two weeks."

Marshal Sun Chuan-Fang: "You better refer this matter to Marshal Chang Chung-Chang, as I have already given way to him. Marshal Chang Chung-Chang: "It is always my policy to protect the people of every walk. Therefore do not let the war in any way interfere with your business activity."

Shanghai, March 21, 1927

KWAN HSIEN BRIDGE, SZECHUAN, CHINA

The Friendly Hand of Steel

Throughout the world, from Iceland to India, the products of steel are liberating people from isolation and hardship.

Through the activities of the United States Steel Products Company, men who have been separated by impassable mountains, broad rivers, and trackless wastes have been able to get together—to know one another—to give and take in the broad channels of industry.

No longer does the blueclad coolie in China depend on swaying bridges of bamboo and hemp, stayed by the strength of two sturdy willows, to carry him over the river to the only outside world he knows. He uses a steel bridge—a link in the chain winding round the world, welded by the friendly hand of steel.

Lacelike steel bridges of monster strength span the rivers of the old Dragon Kingdom today and the swaying bridges of Cathay have vanished in the white breath of steel locomotives.

Sole Distributors for

CARNEGIE STEEL CO.

ILLINOIS STEEL CO.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.

THE LORAIN STEEL CO.

AMERICAN BRIDGE CO.

NATIONAL TUBE CO.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.

MINNESOTA STEEL CO.

CANADIAN STEEL CORPORATION

United States Steel Products Co.

30 Church Street, New York, N. Y.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: Union Building—1 Canton Road

TOKYO OFFICE: Yusen Building, Maorunuchi

(Continued from page 126)

Group 5—Non-metallic minerals (Class 50010—595.99.)

Glass and Glassware					
Glassware	Val.	.....	454	.....	768
Clay and Clay Products					
Porcelain, chinaware, pottery, etc.	Val.	.....	307	.....	2,500
Other Non-Metallic Minerals					
Jadeware	Val.	.....	4,864	.....	30,442
Soapstone ware	„	.....	1,867	.....	7,291
Agate ware	„	.....	105	.....	787
Crystalware	„	.....	166	.....	2,121
Rosequartz	„	.....	1,018	.....	8,028
Total			$8,781		51,937

Group 6—Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60010—699.99)

Ferro Alloys					
Tungsten ore (Wolframite)	Lb.	67,120	7,053	67,120	7,053
Non-Ferrous Metals					
Brass and mfrs. of	Val.	.....	4,120	.....	23,451
Bronze and mfrs. of	„	.....	.....	.....	51
Pewter and mfrs. of	„	.....	21	.....	301
Other Ores, Metals and Alloys, N. E. S.					
Antimony, crude	Lb.	.....	.....	89,600	5,075
„ regulus	„	841,000	89,080	1,120,000	116,896
Total			$100,274		$152,827

Group 7—Machinery and vehicles (Class 70630—79309.)

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus					
Enameled ware	Val.	.....	.....	.....	196
Cloisonne ware	„	.....	2,157	.....	5,183
Total			$2,157		$5,379

Group 8—Chemicals and related products (Class 80000—87311.)

Other Chemicals					
Glycerine, crude	Lb.	.....	.....	23,841	3,883
Soap and Toilet Preparations					
Perfume materials not mixed or compounded:					
Musk in grain or pods	Lb.	34	6,468	37	7,068
Total			$6,468		$10,181

Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90000—999.99.)

Books, Maps, Pictures and Other Printed Matter, N. E. S.					
Books	Val.	.....	800	.....	1,883
Art Works					
Art, works of	„	.....	4,690	.....	12,313
Miscellaneous Articles					
Household and personal effects	Val.	.....	.....	.....	708
Other articles, n. e. s.	„	.....	6,999	.....	28,689
Total			$12,489		$43,593
GRAND TOTAL			$2,782,665		$8,588,351
Bank shipment of gold bars (December 1926 Quarter but invoices not certified until Jan. 1927)	Ounces			268,020	$5,472,656

Declared exports through the American Consulate General, at Shanghai, China, to the Philippine Islands for the month of February 1927, and the period from January 1, 1927, to February 28, 1927.

Articles	*February Values*	*Jan. 1 to Feb. 28,'27 Values*
Group 0—Animals and animal products, except wool and hair (Class 101—9939.)		
Animals and Fish Oils, Fats & Greases		
Lard	$19,591	$24,531
Meats		
Eggs, fresh	46,362	192,610
Hams	6,794	17,925
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.		
Leather manufactures	304	57 2
Group 1—Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages (Class 10311—17801.)		
Fodders and Preparations thereof		
Bean cakes	.....	55
Fruits and Nuts		
Chestnuts	.....	1,020
Peanuts, shelled	9,622	15,893
Dates, preserved	274	1,019
Oil Seeds and Vegetable oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	26,732	37,122
Vegetable Food Products		
Beans	12,240	16,019
Group 2—Other vegetable products, except fibres and wood (Class 20011—29616.)		
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds		
Melon seeds	5,978	10 238
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593.)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces and embroideries	.....	2,126
„ misc. mfrs.	52,362	91,170
Nankeens	8,531	9,559
Silk		
Silk, raw	2,902	8,270
„ piece goods	3,412	7,954
„ misc. mfrs.	26	346
Group 4—Wood and paper (Class 40181—48724.)		
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	.....	104
Wood and Manufactures		
Wooden ware	.....	665
Group 5—Non-metallic minerals (Class 50011—59590.)	NIL	NIL
Group 6—Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60011—69999.)		
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and manufactures of	.....	63
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware		
Silver dollars	62,553	182,679
Group 7—Machinery and vehicles (Class 70011—79361.)		
Electric Machinery and Apparatus		
Electric lamps	190	6,804
Machinery and implements	.....	12,008
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87518.)	NIL	NIL
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999.)		
Musical Instruments		
Pianos	.....	715
Scientific and Professional Instruments Apparatus and Supplies N. E. S.		
Photographic supplies	408	788
Miscellaneous		
Household and personal effects	.....	.....
Unenumerated articles	2,377	14,251
Total	$260,658	$654,506

Declared exports through the American Consulate General at Shanghai, China, to Hawaii for the month of February 1927 and the period from January 1, 1927, to February 28, 1927.

Articles	*February Values*	*Jan. 1 to Feb. 28,'27 Values*
Group 0—Animals and animal products, except wool and hair (Class 101—9939.)		
Meats		
Eggs, dried	.....	$188
Manufactures of Leather, Raw Hides or Parchment, N. S. P. F.		
Leather manufactures	99	357
Group 1—Vegetable food products, oil seeds, expressed oils and beverages (Class 10311—17801.)		
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea and Spices		
Tea	.....	12
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils and Fats		
Peanut oil	.....	86
Vegetables and Preparations		
Vegetables, salted	.....	37
Group 2—Other vegetable products, except fibres and wood (Class 20011—29616.)	NIL	NIL
Group 3—Textiles (Class 30011—39593.)		
Cotton		
Cotton laces and embroideries	478	931

What Happened in Chapei

The following account of what happened in the Chapei, or Northern district of the Chinese city of Shanghai, in the vicinity of the Shanghai North railway station, on Monday, March 21 and following was written by Chang Chang-sung of the clerical staff of The Review and appears just as he wrote it:

ON Monday twelve o'clock I left my office for home to tiffin, while leaving the tramcar and entered the Chinese territory in Chapei, all the appearance I saw are as peace and quite as common days, shops opened to do their business, people going and coming reposely and leisurely, several Shantung soldiers wandered about the street (Paoshan Road) without armed. My home is situated at third lane or bystreet of Chun-Jen-Li, which is built along the Paoshan Road, opposited to Shanghai Nanking Railway Yard, and the Chapei Fire Station No 3 at its corner. After my tiffin at my home nearly one o'clock afternoon and intended to go my office, I was stoped by the closing railway gate which stop up the communications between north and south, and let the train from Woosung ran to Shanghai Nanking Railway Station, it is a regular condition some times in a day.

No sooner than I stood there for two minutes, two sounds like crackers are heard by us, we proved that it was the sound of bullet when we listen it carefully, then we were great frightened and guessed that it was happened by fighting or by the soldiers who may come down from the Station to rob, following these, more sounds of bullet were heard, people who want to go their way to International Settlement ran back hurry to north, they hid for lifes inside of shops or people's house, upon that is happened, all the doors and gates of shops and people were shut promptly and strictly, as it were that soldiers were coming to rob or to kill people, I was also running among hundreds people, who were stoped by the closing railway gate and waited it opened, many of those people were sliped and trambled for the reason of jostle, few minutes after that, nobody could be seen in the street, but many Shantung soldiers held with guns and drove people,

(*Continued on page 130*)

Straw goods	36	36
Wool and Hair		
Carpets, wool	325	979
Silk		
Silk, pongee	.....	283
„ piece goods	159	845
„ embroideries	139	245
„ misc. mfrs.	281	402
Group 4—Wood and paper (Class 40181—48724.)		
Manufactures of Wood		
Wooden ware	140	422
Lacquerware	321	446
Books and Other Printed Matter		
Books	.....	78
Paper, Except Printed Matter		
Parasols	.....	15
Group 5—Non-metallic minerals (Class 50011—59590.)		
Clay and Clay Products		
Chinaware, porcelain, pottery, etc.	127	244
Other Non-Metallic Minerals		
Jadeware	.....	.....
Group 6—Ores, metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles (Class 60011—69999.)		
Copper, Brass and Bronze		
Brass and manufactures of	168	466
Group 7—Machinery & Vehicles (Class 70011—79361)		
Electric Machinery and Apparatus		
Enameled ware	.....	.....
Cloisonne ware	18	112
Scientific and Professional Instruments, Apparatus and Supplies, N. E. S.		
Group 8—Chemicals (Class 80021—87519.)	NIL	NIL
Group 9—Miscellaneous (Class 90101—99999.)		
Photographic supplies	.....	.....
Miscellaneous		
Unenumerated articles	350	1,155
Total	$2,939	$7,336

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Head Office:

55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

U.S. $140,000,000.

Branches in:

Argentine	Italy
Belgium	Japan
Brazil	Java
Chile	Panama
China	Peru
Cuba	Porto Rico
Dominican Republic	Straits Settlement
London	Uruguay
France	Venezuela
India	

1-A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Sports Shoes

Fast, sure foot-wear is necessary in almost every sport. That is why most champions prefer Keds.

Be sure to see that your tennis shoes are Keds.

They are sold at all shoe dealers.

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd

Wholesale Only

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai.

Latest Novelties

IN

WATCHES, MIRRORS, MOUTH-ORGANS, TOYS

AND

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

We Offer all kinds and different prices in assortments from £2, —, —, upwards.

F. W. H. Hegewald,
Hanau No. 189 (Germany)

(*Continued from page 129*)

when I hurry came in my home, the sounds of bullet were very clearly and continuing heard. In order to avoid the danger, I called my family want to the downstairs.

"Bullets Were Shot at Our Lanes"

About three o'clock the bullets were shot at our lanes from the Shanghai Nanking Railway Yard, it is the reason that there were serval soldiers in ordinary dresses had hid beforehand on the roofs of our lane, and they shot at the northerners from secretly places but the northerners could hardly shot against them, fifteen minutes past three the northerners began to shoot their cannons, and threatened the hiding southerner. The guns, machine guns and cannons were continuing shooting. the guns were always shot at our lane, the electric wires were broken off. At eight o'clock afternoon the Chapei Fire Station No 3 which connered at first lane was cought fire, it is said that it was caused by the fire of cannons, or some other said that it was set on fire by the southerners force, the fire-men dared not to come out to rescue when they were fighting. One of my neighborhood has a long hose pipe he specially kept it for such incidents, we and neighborhood cooperatly rescued the fire, fortuntly during that critical time, the northerners did not fight and shoot at our lanes. In the meanwhile three armed southerners soldiers whose dresses were somewhat like the labors came to my back door in the third lane, they said in Shanghai dialect that they wanted to see had there any northerner at the front lanes, and they also wanted to go on the roof of my house, we, in order to satifaction, closed the door and resisted their demands.

About three hours after that the fire was gone out little by little, at eleven o'clock we lay on ground and obliged to sleep. In the midnight the fighting were gradully to good portion, at six o'clock yesterday morning (Tuesday March. 22) the pleasant winds were mildly blowing, the sun was warmly shinning and all the natures showed its fine spring scenery, we got up to breakfast, I, suffering of such frightened, ate half bowl of rice, the frighting are critically continueing more than yesterday. When I opened the window, the first thing feared me in the third lane was a man who lay on the ground with a large blood stains by his side, this man was still groan for pain, I asked him his reason, he said that he was a ricksha cooli of a washing company which established in that lane, he was wounded at upper backbone by the gun bullet from the northerner who meant that he was a southerner force in ordinary dress, at eleven o'clock the large cannon began to discharge, its reports frightened us the souls nearly parted the bodies, the window grasses were broken for those agitations, we cover over our heads by bedclothes, in order to guard the house topple, this method we knew really that is useless, but under this circumstances it was the only way for we to do. At twelve o'clock our first lane again cought fire, we also try to rescue it by our hose pipe, but Alas! the water were finished for the strike, if we ran away from the back door the gun bullet continung shot at our lane, if we staied at home was no more different waited to die, we considered that, if God please us to die, we rather die in bullet instead the fire, at last so we decided to ran away, perhaps we can alive if god bless the good men, so my father mother, two younger sisters, four neighborhood and I covered over each heads with bedclothes in order to avoid the danger of bullet, we locked the doors and began to ran away for our lifes, while we went out the lane, we saw ten or more corpses lay on Paoshan and Jukong Roads, at that very minutes a bullet of large cannon flew passing the sky, this bullet destroied a roof of a certain shop, and one of the breaks from the roof droped on my father's head, luckily it cause him a little wound, we turned to the conner of Jukong Road, there were two Plain-clothes southerners soldiers and their suits was looked also like labors, one hung a long gun on his shoulder and bullet in another hand, and the another held a pistol in one hand and bullet in another, they stood and watch at the conner of Jukong and Paoshang Roads, they saw us went toward them they cried: "What are you doing" "We are sufferers" we said: We run away for lifes" these men said to us in kind manner: Come on, Quick;" so we turned our way Paoshang Road, many boys in forign costume held corroded sabers in their hands could be seen on the street. About half li (Chinese Mile) we walked, we saw the Red Cross set their flag and called us to them, they conducted us into International Settlement by the way of Paoshan Road. As we entered the Settlement all the circumstances I was appeared new and peace, the bright and red Kuomintang flag are flying everywhere, the notices post up on every door it expressing "Reverberation of National Revolutionary Army!, Uphold and Protect the National Government; Organization of Town-Government in Shanghai"

If we reflection of the conditions at Chapei are quite different from this world.

Foreign Trade of Soviet Russia, Fiscal Year 1925-26

BY E. C. ROPES

(*In The U. S. Commerce Reports*)

THE foreign trade of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Soviet Russia) for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1926, as shown by statistics published in the official semimonthly journal "Soviet Trade," shows total exports across all borders valued at 667,728,000 gold rubles (current prices) and total imports valued at 755,610,000 gold rubles. A debit trade balance of 87,882,000 rubles resulted from the year's operations. Of the above exports, 589,100,000 rubles covered trade across the European border and 78,628,000 rubles represented trade across the Asiatic border; imports across the two borders reached 673,700,000 rubles and 81,910,000 rubles, respectively. (The gold ruble equals $0.5146.)

Character of Trade Across the European Border

Statistics of commodities exported and imported are available for the entire fiscal year as across European boundaries only. Of these tables, presented below, the first compares exports and imports by four main groups for the last two fiscal years; the second, the exports and imports, respectively, of the chief individual commodities for the same periods.

Russian trade across the European border, by main groups and for fiscal years ended September 30

(000 omitted from both quantities and values)

Group	Exports 1924-25		Exports 1925-26		Imports 1924-25		Imports 1925-26	
	Metric tons	Gold rubles	Metric tons	Gold rubles	Metric tons	Gold rubles	Metric tons	Gold rubles
Foodstuffs.	1,028	148,418	2,562	251,740	899	165,744	107	38,577
Raw and semifinished materials.	4,436	352,972	4,550	329,405	486	315,897	889	365,296
Animals.	6	2,368	8	2,837	1	1,148	2	2,898
Manufactures.	4	4,086	3	5,142	238	160,983	355	266,906
Total.	5,474	507,844	7,123	589,124	1,614	643,772	1,353	673,677

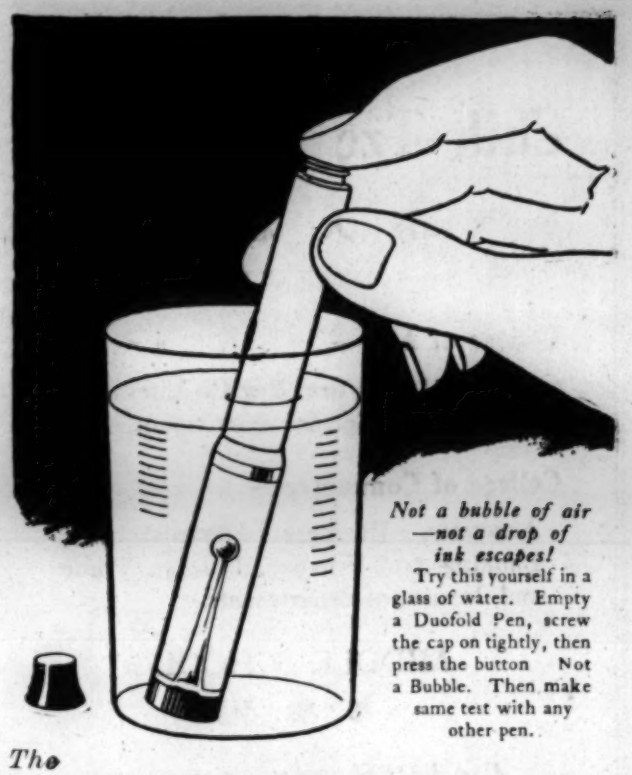
Changes in exports from one year to the other, as shown in the following table, have been few. Considerable increase took place only in grain shipments, which rose from 597,900 tons to 2,048 800 tons, with an accompanying value increase only slightly less in proportion; smaller increases in both quantity and value occurred in petroleum products, manganese ore, furs, and butter. Several important items of export show reductions in both quantity and value; oil cake, caviar, and flax and tow were shipped out in greater quantity, but with smaller returns in value; sausage casings, with smaller shipments, brought larger returns.

In imports, most of the important items except raw cotton registered increases—some very considerable, as in the case of tea, hides, rubber, metals, agricultural machinery, automobiles, paper and board, and cotton goods. Only dyes and colors showed both quantity and value decreases; wood pulp, with smaller shipments, involved a greater cost; raw wool, though greater in quantity cost less.

Russian trade across the European border, for fiscal years ended September 30; by principal commodities

(000 omitted from both quantities and value)

Commodity	1924-25 Metric tons	1924-25 Gold rubles	1925-26 Metric tons	1925-26 Gold rubles
Grain and products ..	597.9	51,280	2,048.8	156,011
Game and poultry ..	6.4	5,025	4.2	2,936
Butter	24.5	27,575	27 2	30,850
Eggs	49 0	25,657	41 4	23,629
Caviar	2.2	6,426	2.9	5,331
Oil cake	322.5	26,305	400.1	23,673
Timber and lumber ..	1,778.5	63,302	1,666.7	52,030
Seeds	189.3	23,822	141.8	14,181
Fur skins	1.7	59,511	2.1	63,318
Sausage casings	2.8	7,345	2.5	9,280
Bristles	1.7	15,271	1.5	10,279
Flax and tow..	55.3	52,199	69.7	44,822
Hemp and tow	7.6	3,872	7.0	2,297
Manganese ore	526.9	17,891	673 0	21,285
Petroleum and products	1,330 7	62,767	1,422.8	69,487
All others	577.0	59,596	611.3	59,715
Total	5,474.0	507,844	7,123.0	589,124
IMPORTS				
Tea	7.4	12,613	16.3	20,347



Not a bubble of air —not a drop of ink escapes!

Try this yourself in a glass of water. Empty a Duofold Pen, screw the cap on tightly, then press the button Not a Bubble. Then make same test with any other pen.

The

Leak-Proof Test

Will Your Pen Pass It?

Parker Duofold Does!

THE Parker Duofold Duo-Sleeve Cap has an Inner Sleeve that fits with micrometic precision when the cap is screwed on tight. Hence, not even air can escape—much less ink.

Moreover, the Parker Duofold point is guaranteed for 25 years not only for mechanical perfection but for wear.

And the Barrel and Cap are now of Non-Breakable Parker "Permanite" instead of rubber. This is a new, lustrous, lightweight material which does not break, fade or shrink.

Stop at the nearest pen counter to try your size and point. And choose your color—rich Black and Gold, or Black-tipped Lacquer-red—handsome to own, hard to mislay.

Parker Duofold Pencils to match the Pens: Lady Doufold, $6; Over-size Jr., $7; "Big Brother" Over-size, $8

THE PARKER PEN COMPANY, JANESVILLE, WIS., U. S. A.

Distributors for China:

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS, LTD.

Parker Duofold OVER-SIZE $14

Chih-Tze University

持志大學

— CURRICULUM —

College of Arts—

Chinese Literature, English Literature and Potitical Science department.

College of Commerce—

Accounts, Business Administration, Banking and Finance, Foreign Trade and Insurance departments.

MIDDLE SCHOOL

(中學部)

For detailed information please address registrar

President: Dr. S.C. Ho *Dean*: Dr. S.M. Ho

KIANGWAN ROAD—SHANGHAI

The Largest Manufacturers of Winding Machines in the World.

LEESONA
REG. U.S.PAT. OFF.

MANCHESTER PARIS BOMBAY
SHANGHAI OSAKA TOKIO

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.
BOSTON U.S.A.

Hides	17.5	29,074	34.6	41,586
Tanning extract	55.5	8,520	65.6	10,786
Rubber, raw	4.9	8,408	7.3	26,236
Colors and dyes	6.6	18,597	5.4	15,765
Metals:				
Ferrous	12.8	3,627	54.1	9,918
Nonferrous	32.0	18,129	52.2	28,653
Agricultural machinery	39.0	18,743	60.6	28,928
Tractors and parts	15.2	10,255	19.8	13,842
Automobiles	2 3	5,207	6.1	12,792
Wood pulp	86.4	7,439	79.3	8,133
Paper and board	113.4	20,918	141.3	27,506
Cotton	91 2	121,897	85 6	104,450
Wool	6.3	39,240	8 9	31,448
Cotton yarn	1.1	3,4.4	7.1	17,516
Wool yarn	1.1	8,172	2.0	11,459
Cotton goods	3.5	10,891	10 9	38,369
All others	1,117.8	298,638	695.9	225,943
Total	1,614.0	643,772	1,353.0	673,677

Germany Now Leads in Russian Trade

In 1924-25 the United States led all countries as the source of Russian imports, with England and Germany following in the order named. Last year, however, Germany took first place, with England second; the United States, though only third, was still far ahead of its next competitor, Egypt. The comparatively large imports from the latter country are accounted for by the direct purchases of Egyptian cotton; likewise, cotton imports account for the prominent position of the United States.

Russian exports are sent mainly to England and Germany, over 50 per cent of total sales going to these two countries in 1925-26. Exports to Latvia are largely transit shipments.

Geographic distribution of Russia's foreign trade

(In millions of gold rubles, each worth $0.5146)

Country	1924-25		1925-26	
	Exports to	Imports from	Exports to	Imports from
Australia	.....	29.9	.....	16 8
England	185.4	107.8	187.1	125.4
Belgium	19.3	3.3	18 6	1.9
Germany	87.0	101.6	111 0	172.2
Netherlands	20.5	33.9	21.1	6.8
Denmark	13.7	1.6	10.4	1.6
Egypt	6.2	23.0	2.9	26.6
Italy	15.4	5.2	33 5	23.2
Latvia	62.7	2 8	63.5	4.4
Poland	3 8	10.3	3.1	9.7
United States	21.2	199 1	25.0	119.9
Finland	2.5	18.6	4 5	14.7
France	22.1	9.1	39.8	19 0
Czechoslovakia	0.4	21.8	0.5	18.1
Sweden	1.0	15 5	3.3	20.4
Estonia	14 0	4.2	17.0	6.5
All others	32.6	56.1	47.8	86.9
Total	507.8	643.8	589.1	673.7

Russian Trade Across the Asiatic Border

Trade across the Asiatic border of Soviet Russia is reported at 78,649,000 rubles for export and 81,911,000 rubles for imports. Of exports, foodstuffs were valued at 30,900,000 rubles and raw and semifinished materials at 22,500,000 rubles. Chief items of imports included cotton, valued at 13,300,000; wool, 9,950,090; rice, 8,600,000; dried fruits, 7,000,000; tea, 5,700,000; and 5,100,000 rubles.

Russia's Relative Position in World Trade

The part played by trade with Russia in the total commerce of the chief trading countries, before and since the war, is shown in the following table, in percentages:

Russia's share in foreign trade of leading commercial countries

(In percentages of each country's total trade)

Country	Exports to Russia			Import from Russia		
	1913	1924	1925	1913	1924	1925
England	3.45	0.51	0.84	5.24	1.63	1.98
United States	[1] 1.1	.9	1.4	[1] 1.1	.2	.3
Germany	8.7	1.4	2.8	13.2	1.4	1.9
France	2.21	.09	.34	5.44	.24	.81
Italy	2.43	.13	.98	6 51	.75	1.18
Netherlands	99	.56	.....	9 34	1.85	.....
Finland	28	4.44	7.78	28.2	4.69	1.36
Persia	66	41	50	55	15,4	15

[1] Average for 1910-1914.

See also Special circulars available—

Commercial Notes on Canada—January 6, 1927. (Weekly.)

Reg. Inf. 43. Living Costs for Americans in Greece.

Reg. Inf. 52. Living Costs for Americans in France.

Casings from China For American "Hot Dogs"

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

A rose is said to smell as sweet even if called by some other name. There are a number of names for the article now to be discussed. In the trade they are usually known as "casings," although that name would hardly suggest intestines to the average member of the public. There is one short word of four letters that is the most expressive of all, namely the one used by Mark Twain in his memoirs in connection with herring.

At any rate, whatever the name, there is an unmistakable odor about the product. It makes itself known as soon as one gets into such districts as Halsted street in Chicago or Pearl street in New York which are two of the leading wholesale centers in the United States.

Sausage casings come into the United States from all parts of the world. It is almost unbelievable when one reads in the U. S. Customs statistics that the yearly importation is between twelve and thirteen million gold dollars, America takes about two and a half million gold dollars worth of casings from China every year. China heads the list of countries from which America imports. Large supplies are also drawn from Argentine, New Zealand, Canada and Australia.

These figures indicate that Americans are great sausage eaters. The German, Jewish and Italian immigrants, and their children, do not lose their appetite for "wieners," "hot dogs" and similar delicacies after they have absorbed the atmosphere of the Land of the Free.

An explanation of the two terms used above will not be amiss. "Wiener" is the adjective in the German language for Vieneese. The term "hot dog" refers to the diminutive sausages, which in more elegant language are known as "frankfurters." It is another of those cases where a term, at first used in derision, has gained popularity. The funny paragphers cracked so many jokes about these little sausages being made from dog meat, that the vendors on the street corners, in true American fashion, always looking for the short cut, began crying their wares as "hot dogs." Now the term is so common in the United States that even managers of church festivals do not scruple about using the term in their announcements.

Sausages are, to a certain extent, a poor man's food. Tough, and if the truth be told probably inferior meat, is ground up and seasoned, and made palatable. The consumption of "hot dogs" in the United States, and particularly in the cities, is enormous. Itinerant vendors are to be seen everywhere. It is one of the most popular of noon-day lunch delicacies among laborers. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the consumption of "hot dogs" and other sausage increases when times are "poor." Thus it comes about that the importers of sausage casings do the biggest business in times of industrial depression. The "hoi polloi," not being able to afford porter-house steaks contents itself with sausages.

Most of the casings shipped from China are those of the pig, but sheep's intestines are also used. Among the ports of China, Tientsin is by far the leading point of export. The cleaning of the intestines has become such an important industry that Chinese companies are formed to handle the business. Their agents scour the country to get supplies from the butchering establishments.

(*Continued on page 134*)

Direct to Chicago

on the "North Coast Limited"

From steamship dock to railroad station, and then straight across the Pacific Northwest to Chicago—in 70 hours! This is what you can do by taking one of America's fine trains east from Seattle—"The North Coast Limited."

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

You make no changes in berth, car, or train all the way—one service from Seattle as far east as Chicago! Convenient connections at Chicago to any place East or South.

You will enjoy Northern Pacific meals.

Newest of Pullman sleeping cars! Newest of observation cars! Barber, valet, ladies' maid, and countless comforts to make your trip delightful.

There is no extra charge for riding on this train.

For rates and literature apply to

R. J. Tozer, *General Agent,*

609 Robert Dollar Bldg., Shanghai, China.

Northern Pacific Ry.

(155)

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits....US$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—37 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 Kiukiang Road, A. E. Schumacher, Mgr.

Honghong Office: 6 Queen's Road, Central, D. M. Biggar, Mgr.

Travelers' Letters of Credit and Travelers' Checks issued.

Drafts issued on all the principal cities of the world. Telegraphic Transfers effected.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Foreign Currencies according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Subsidiary of

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital and surplus.....US$ 50,000,000

Head Office: 37 Wall Street New York

Foreign Offices

LONDON PARIS MEXICO CITY

Announcement:——

Owing to the fact that many subscribers of the Review reside in the interior of China hence do not come in contact with the modern stores in Shanghai, there is necessity of bridging the gap between the buyers and the sellers. The China Weekly Review has inaugurated in its offices a BUYERS SERVICE BUREAU with a view to helping and undertaking to simplify purchases for our subscribers residing in outports. We shall also be glad to help in obtaining informations regarding prices, qualities, where available, etc.

This service is free to all of our readers, but a small commission will be charged to the sellers only when actual purchases are made. The BUREAU will also undertake handle to shipments, insurance, etc., if so desired by the buyers.

Address your inquiries to:—

Buyers Service Bureau

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

Realities Must Be Faced in China

BY ALFRED SZE

(*Chinese Minister to the United States*)

ALL will admit that there has arisen in China an international situation so serious as to demand the immediate and careful attention on the part of the Powers. In China where lives a quarter of the human race there is a practically universal feeling of resentment and indignation that the Chinese people have not received from the Powers that just and fair treatment to which they are entitled. The solution of the problem in China that faces the Powers requires the wisest and most sagacious statesmanship.

Statesmen of the West must face the present situation without prejudice. They must take lessons from their past experiences, from their mistakes as well as their achievements. Their minds should be unprejudiced by past practices or by recent findings and recommendations. Past practices are unsuited for the present changed and changing conditions. Recent findings and recommendations—by whatsoever methods they were reached—become out-of-date even though they might be suitable not very long ago. They must banish from their minds prejudices against the Chinese race or in favor of Western ideas and ideals.

Secondly they must act without delay. They have talked long enough. By delay and indecision they allow obstacles to stand in the way of a just solution. Delay means aggravation and makes the situation progressively worse. He who hesitates never accomplishes.

Sir Austen Chamberlain advises the Powers to face realities and not to persist in insisting upon technical and obsolete treaty rights. The time has come for the immediate and complete removal by the Powers of their interference and control in China's domestic affairs. Make a reality of your professions to respect China's sovereignty, independence, territorial and administrative integrity.

The Powers admit publicly that the restrictions placed on China's sovereignty nearly a century ago were meant to be only a temporary modus vivendi. They also admit that the treaties made in the past with China are antiquated and unpracticable, and that the Chinese demands for independence,—that is, for the right to govern themselves without foreign intimidation and interference,—are just and cannot be denied. Then why do they hesitate to fulfill the long overdue pledges and promises? When the Powers talk of their obsolete "rights," it does not mean that their people have the right to trample upon the national rights of China. The Chinese may bungle for a while in some things after they gain their full independence, but if the Powers persist in retaining control over Chinese affairs the day will never come when they will cease to bungle.

Fortunately the control of the foreign policy of Great Britain is in the hands of so wise and clear-visioned a statesman as Sir Austen Chamberlain. I agree with him absolutely that in meeting the Chinese situation one should think not of the present inconveniences but of the relations of a hundred years to come. I therefore implore him and the statesmen of other countries to so shape their China policy as to ensure friendship and good will in the relations between China and the Powers for the next hundred years despite temporary inconveniences.

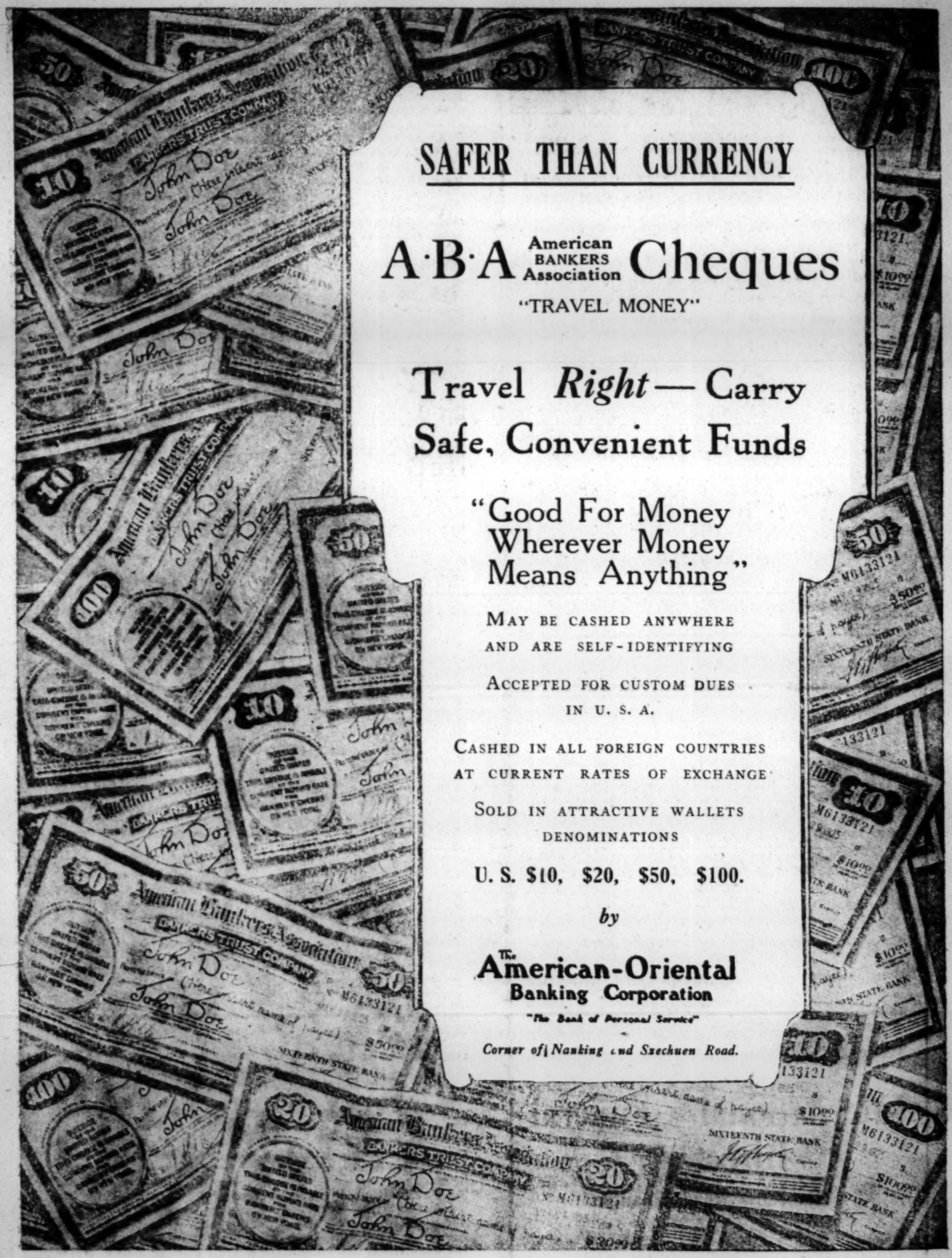
Foreigners in China may be divided into two classes, namely merchants and missionaries. The desires of the latter are no doubt only to bring a Christian message to China. They should render to China helpful services either by word or deed. If for the time being it may be difficult to practice everywhere what they believe, nobody, can refuse or deny them the opportunity of living a Christian life in the midst of the Chinese people, thereby serving Christ.

The merchants, as the new British Minister to China said recently, only desire to come to live and trade in China in peace. If that is all they want then let us examine why

(*Continued on page 136*)

(*Continued from page 133*)

After the intestines are cleaned they are put up into rolls and salted. These rolls are carefully packed in tiers in large, heavy barrels. The intestines have to be carefully graded, each size being kept separately in a barrel. The American packing companies insist very strongly on uniform size, as otherwise they are bound to have trouble when the casings are stuffed with the chopped up meat by means of rapid machinery. The size is determined by distending them with water after they have been cleaned. There are four generally accepted standard sizes. The smaller the casing the greater a price it brings,


SAFER THAN CURRENCY
A·B·A American BANKERS Association Cheques
"TRAVEL MONEY"
Travel *Right* — Carry
Safe, Convenient Funds
"Good For Money
Wherever Money
Means Anything"
MAY BE CASHED ANYWHERE
AND ARE SELF-IDENTIFYING
ACCEPTED FOR CUSTOM DUES
IN U. S. A.
CASHED IN ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
AT CURRENT RATES OF EXCHANGE
SOLD IN ATTRACTIVE WALLETS
DENOMINATIONS
U. S. $10, $20, $50, $100.
by
The American-Oriental
Banking Corporation
"The Bank of Personal Service"
Corner of Nanking and Szechuen Road.

THE PORT OF SEATTLE

Shortest and Most Direct Route to the United States

Completely Equipped for Bulky Commodities

At the Smith's Cove terminals of the Port of Seattle, there will be found large open storage for lumber, steel, iron, machinery and other bulky commodities which constitute a large part of the export cargo.

There is also found at these terminals large capacity steel and concrete tank storage pumping machinery, oil lines and conveyors for vegetable and fish oils of the Orient.

LOW STORAGE AND INSURANCE RATES

ACRES OF OPEN AND COVERED STORAGE

ADDRESS

Port of Seattle

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Write Traffic Department for Rates, Space and Sailings

It has ever been our aim to create a service so supremely beautiful, in surroundings of such complete harmony, that the sorrow of parting is in great measure alleviated. We accept entire responsibility at a time when one is in no mental state to assume it and we endeavour to meet the requirements of any family.

International Funeral Directors

71 Kiaochow Road, Shanghai.

West 6001 West 6002

Will Wang Ching-Wei "Come Back" to the Fold?

The Chinese press has published much recently on the question as to whether Wang Ching-wei, can be induced to return and assume the office of Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist forces has sent an urgent telegram to Mr. Wang urging him to return and in addition to Gen. Chiang's urgent telegram, a large mass meeting in Canton composed of the more conservative elements in the Kuomintang has also passed resolutions urging Wang to return.

Wang Ching-wei, or 'Henri Waung' as he is known in foreign circles, or 'Wang Chao-ming' his correct Chinese name is a native of Canton where he was born in 1885. His ancestral province, however, is Chekiang. During his youth he specialized in Chinese history at the old Hsueh Hai Tang, famous school in Canton, where he imbibed the spirit of racial independence. At the age of 16 he went to Japan where he took a course in political science at the Tokyo Law College from which he received a degree. While he was in Tokyo he became a member of the Tung Ming Hui or revolutionary society founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing, and served on the executive council and later became chairman. He also for a time edited the official journal of the organization, through which he urged the establishment of a genuine republic in China. He participated personally in the revolutionary uprisings in Kwangtung and Kwangsi which were led by Sun Yat-sen. Later he visited the Chinese abroad, particularly in the South Sea Islands and Straits Settlements where he preached the doctrine of Chinese republicanism and collected large sums for the Chinese revolution. In March 1911, he went to Peking and participated in an attempt to assassinate the Prince Regent, father of the present 'Boy Emperor.' The bomb was discovered by a sentry and Wang was arrested and tried personally before Prince Shan Ch'i, then president of the Board of Administration. Owing to his youthful appearance and intelligence Wang was not executed, but was committed to life imprisonment, from which he escaped at the time of the revolution. After the revolution, he wrote the articles providing for pensioning the defunct Manchu family. He was elected tutuh of Kwangtung and also was offered office by Yuan Shih-kai but refused. Later he went to France telling his friends that he would return when China needed him. While in France he joined 'Learning and Labor Society for Chinese' and the Sino-French Educational Association. He declined appointment as one of China's delegates representing Canton at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. He is the author of numerous books and essays, among them being "The World and China after the Paris Conference."

Wang Ching-wei

(*Continued from page 134*)

there are difficulties. Face the difficulties squarely and try to solve them honestly. The Chinese reply to the British Minister is that they would welcome British merchants if they come to live and trade in China in the same manner as they go to live and trade in other countries in accordance with the usages and practices of international law and submit themselves to local laws and courts.

The Chinese people feel that the burden of foreign interference is too heavy to bear and it threatens their very existence as a nation. Just as a question of confidence in the government submitted to a parliamentary vote, so must the question of national existence be considered; there can be no compromise. The solution of the Chinese problem by the Powers, i. e., the placing of their relations with China on a firm and lasting basis, can be brought about only by a frank and unqualified declaration at once on the part of the Powers regarding the termination of all the unequal treaties and the negotiation and conclusion in their place of a new treaty or treaties on a basis of equality and reciprocity.

Note:—The foregoing was delivered as an address by the Chinese Minister to Washington, before the National League of American Pen-Women on Feb. 29.

Men and Events

The annual meeting of Shanghai Ratepayers is announced to take place Wednesday, April 13.

The 1926 Report of the Shanghai Municipal Council shows that the police force consists of 374 foreigners, 627 British Indians, and 1,841 Chinese.

Dr. Chun Yu-sen, a Chinese woman who recently graduated from a law school in France, has been appointed chief judge of the Shanghai district court

Mrs. Thurston, president of Ginling College at Nanking, together with her staff of sixteen teachers arrived safely in Shanghai March 28, on board an oil tanker.

The Hydrographic Department of the Chinese Navy announces that it has been authorized to hold an examination for the qualification of Yangtsze river pilots.

T. C. Yang, commander in chief of the Chinese Navy, announced that from March 30, sea-going vessels should not pass the entrance of Woosung between sunset and sunrise.

G. Burton Sayer, editor of the *Shanghai Times*, accompanied by his wife and daughter, sailed by the s. s. *Macedonia* March 29 for England on a six-months furlough.

The trustees of St. John's University have decided to close the institution for the remainder of the present term

Martial law is being enforced in the International Settlement and French Concession of Shanghai. Persons found on the streets between ten o'clock p. m. and four a. m. are arrested.

Two thousand, three hundred and fifty non-British residents of Shanghai signed a "note of thanks" to the British government for the work done by the British in providing for the defense of Shanghai.

F. M. Witkowski, the China correspondent for the *Vessische Zeitung* and other German papers, has issued a disclaimer that he was responsible for any telegram appearing in said newspaper that the Chinese "would not think of harming a hair of a German's head."

Capt. K. W. Kwong, director of the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering Works, who was recently forced to leave office by Admiral-General Pih Shou-chen, the Shantung leader has been re-appointed to his post by Admiral Yang Shu-chuang, commander-in-chief of the Nationalist Fleet.

Outrages are being committed almost daily upon Chinese foremen and Chinese forewomen in various Shanghai factories, both foreign and Chinese, In most instances they are shot stealthily, but there have been occasions when they have been taken out by a crowd and murdered publicly.

A mass meeting of Japanese residents of Shanghai held at the Japanese Club March 28 adopted a resolution asking the Japanese government to make better arrangements for their protection. In the meantime about a dozen Japanese light cruisers and torpedo boats have arrived here.

The American and British newspapers at Hankow had to suspend publication since March 26, owing to the Chinese workmen having been ordered by the General Labor Union on pain of death to cease work. The *Herald*, the American newspaper, has been producing a daily mimeographed edition.

The dispute between the judges of the Provisional Court and the Consular Body of Shanghai regarding procedure to be followed in the hearing of foreign civil cases was brought to an end last week, and the hearing of these cases has now been commenced. A large number of cases has piled up since the foundation of the Court on New Year's day.

During the week there has been a general exodus of Japanese to northern ports and to Japan and of Chinese to Ningpo, The steamer services in those directions were taxed to their utmost, many intending passengers having been turned away. On the other hand Shanghai is crowded with refugees from river ports, particularly from Nanking.

The American Emergency Relief, who are using funds donated by the American Red Cross, are cooperating with the Mission Service Bureau in Shanghai in looking after several hundred refugees, mostly missionary workers, from Yangtsze river ports. Julean Arnold is in charge of the former and C. L. Boynton of the latter. The National City Bank has turned over the second floor of its premises in Kiukiang road as a men's dormitory.

Neill McKay Heath, a former member of the American bar in Shanghai, recently brought here from Honolulu, was arraigned at the U. S. Court for China March 28 on a charge of arranging the alleged bribe to former U. S. District Attorney Husar of G$25,000 in connection with the opium operations of a man named Woodward. U. S. District Attorney Sellett filed two further informations alleging that Heath, with the connivance of Husar, had removed official records from the court.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of STACY A. RANSOM, Deceased.

Cause No. 2908
Estate No. 647
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of STACY A. RANSOM, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, on or before July 11, 1927, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Stirling Fessenden
ADMINISTRATOR.
2 Kiukiang Road,
Shanghai, China.

BACK COPIES WANTED

The *Review* is desirous of obtaining copies for the following dates in order to complete files, and is willing to pay 50 cents each for them.

December	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	14	1925	„	„	„	11
May	9	„	„	32	„	10
June	27	„	„	33	„	4
„	20	„	„	„	„	3
September	12	„	„	34	„	2
„	26	„	„	„	„	4
December	26	„	„	35	„	4
August	14	1926	„	37	„	11
„	28	„	„	„	„	13
September	4	„	„	38	„	1
„	25	„	„	„	„	3
October	9	„	„	„	„	6
„	16	„	„	„	„	7
„	23	„	„	„	„	8
„	30	„	„	„	„	9
December	11	„	„	39	„	2
January	1	1927	„	„	„	5

The copies containing the name and address of the sender should be addressed to

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
4 Avenue Edward VII
Shanghai.

From the Chinese Press

March 24—Honan dispatch states that fighting has developed in Honan south of Chengchow; also rumored that Fengtien has been defeated at Kaifeng—Wang Chung-hui resigns from vice-chairmanship of Special Tariff Commission dealing with the surtax, stating that no money has been received; Liang Shih-yi reported very cool on Cabinet question—Reported that Yen Hsi-shan's troops have reached Pucheng and Yuncheng—Further report states that Yen's troops have appeared at Kinchin, Shikiachwang and Liang-tsekwan in Honan and that Yen is adopting a very diplomatic attitude respecting the other military elements in Honan—Chang Chung-chang transfers Hsu Tung-fan to Anhwei and appoints him Educational Commissioner—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, Cantonese general at Shanghai removes Gen. Hsu Lang-hsi, so-called provisional director on the ground that he was acting 'illegally' and without authority of Nationalist Government—Gen. Bei issued mandate advising workers to return to jobs—Airplanes sent to Shanghai by Chang Chung-chang are taken over by Nationalists; laborers on the Shanghai-Nanking-Hangchow Railway resume duties—Nanking report states that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, who has been at Nanking 'cooperating' with Chang Chung-chang, reported to have secretly left Nanking on 18th for Yangchow or some other place in Northern Kiangsu—*Toho* reports that owing to the change in the Shanghai situation that Chang Tso-ling has given orders to Chang Chung-chang to withdraw to Hsuchowfu and that Fengtien will try to hold position along Lung-Hai and Yellow River—Admiral Yang Shu-chuang orders Amoy merchants to fly Nationalist flags—Fengtien definitely orders evacuation of Nanking—Foreign banks in Hankow suspend owing to general walk-out of Chinese employes—*Toho* reports that families of Hsu Chien and Teng Yen-ta, radical leaders at Hankow have taken refuge in Japanese concession owing to strained relations with General Tang Sun-tse—Baron Shidehara, Japanese Foreign Minister makes statement that Japan considers present violence in China to be passing phase and that Japan will not adopt drastic methods; also discounts rumors of 'Bolshevik' influence in China stating that the movement for abolition of the so-called unequal treaties was in progress long before Russia entered the picture; furthermore declares that he sees no reason for sending any protests to Russia.

March 25—Chinese and Japanese delegates at Peking hold further conferences on new Sino-Japanese treaty, but report no progress, Japanese still insisting on inclusion of clause respecting 'equal treatment'—Jotaro Yamamoto, prominent member of Japanese Seiyukai party arrives in Peking—Shantung troops start retreat from Nanking causing serious disorder, burning Hsiakwan section of city, firing on foreign refugees causing American, Japanese and British to land marines for purpose evacuating nationals; American and British gunboats fire on city to cover evacuation; British port doctor, named Smith, killed and British Consul Giles reported wounded; also reported number of Americans killed wounded; one Japanese marine and one American marine reported wounded—Tai Tien-chiu, Nationalist unofficial delegate to Japan given great 'send-off' on his return to China—Chang Tso-ling announces appointment of Pi Kuei-fang as Chinese Ambassador to Russia—Gen. Yu Chien, Fengtien commander in Honan reported defeated at Kaifeng—*Kuo Wen* reports that Eugene Chen shortly departing from Hankow for Shanghai to open negotiations with the foreign interests respecting the Shanghai International Settlement—Gen. Ho Chia-lo, former Northern General who joined Nationalists and was severely wounded, died in Shanghai hospital—Nationalists appoint Woo Chung-sin as head of police bureau to Shanghai—Hsu Yuan, commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai resigns, following occupation of Shanghai by Cantonese—Fengtien troops in Honan reported falling back to Chihli border—*Toho* report from Canton says that mass meeting held in Canton attended by '130,000' people demand return of Wang Ching-wei and some of radicals denounce Chiang Kai-shek; Wang Ching-wei, noted Cantonese revolutionist, recently appointed head of Central Executive at Hankow but has not yet assumed office—*Toho* report states that most serious trouble in Nanking was caused by an attempt of the Nationalist forces to cut off the Northern retreat in Hsiakwan, causing the entire section to be burned.

March 26—Ankuochun authorities in Peking continue to round up members of Kuomintang—Wang Chung-hui secretly leaves Peking for Shanghai; also reported Wellington Koo's family has departed for Shanghai—*Toho* report from Peking states that Fengtien Party is trying (1) to induce Tuan Chi-jui, Wang Shih-chen and Chao Erh-tsun to start a peace movement; (2) Peace movement in earnest this time; (3) attempting to form new alliance with Feng Yu-hsiang;—Generals Chang Hsueh-liang and Han Lin-chun, send telegram from Chengchow, Honan, urging peace—Gen. Pih Shou-tseng and Wu Kwan-hsin of Fengtien forces formerly at Shanghai return to Tsingtao on Japanese ship—Mukden report states that Generals Wu Chun-sheng, Tsang Shih-i and Yu Chih-shan and other Fengtien leaders in Manchuria hold meeting to devise means for controlling Kuomintang propagandists—Japanese report from Nanking states that Japanese consulate destroyed and only the Emperor's portrait and certain valuable documents saved—Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister reported to have left Hankow for Shanghai—Gen. Bei Tsung-chi, Cantonese leader at Shanghai closes down Sun Chuan-fang's newspaper—Kuo Tai-chi, reported appointed Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai expected shortly from Hankow—Cantonese airplanes fly over Shanghai distributing Nationalist literature—Gen-Bei Tsung-chi disbands the so-called laborers army at Shanghai—Reported Fengtien retreating to Lung-Hai line in Honan—Wang Chung-hui definitely resigns post in Peking and comes to Shanghai—Koo's Cabinet expected to quit—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek sends message to British and American authorities urging that no further force be used at Nanking until he arrives to discuss the situation—Fresh rumors crop up of threatened coup d'etat on Right Wing Kuomintang against radical Lefts—American gunboats escorting refugee boats down Yangtsze fired on near Chinkiang by Chinese soldiers.—

March 27—Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese delegate at Geneva, speaking before arms conference of League declares that following unification China reserves right to reorganize her army on modern footing and develop air and naval forces for national defense—Admiral-General Pi Shou-tsen, former Fengtien commander at Shanghai goes to Tsinanfu to report to Gen. Chang Chung-chang regarding the Fengtien evacuation of Shanghai—Peking report states that agent of Chiang Kai-shek has arrived in Peking—Family of Marshal Wu Pei-fu arrives in Peking—Member of Japanese Legation in Peking urges people to preserve calm attitude, stating that reports from Nanking greatly exaggerated—Chiang Kai-shek, commander in chief of Nationalist forces arrives in Shanghai on Chinese gunboat and went immediately to Bureau of Foreign Affairs and stated to newspapermen that he came here to investigate situation and stated that Nationalists have no intention of using force against Shanghai—Ho Chieh-tsai (G. Zay Wood) of Peking appointed acting commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai by Gen. Bei Tsung-chi; Mr. Ho is a graduate of Nanyang and Yale University, author of many books on China and has served as a secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking—Chang Tso-ling definitely orders Gen. Chang Chung-chang to concentrate and attempt to hold Hsuchowfu; Yang Yu-ting, chief of staff of Ankuochun, states that Gen. Chang Chung-chang disobeyed the orders of Chang Tso-ling in attempting to hold Shanghai and Nanking—Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-puh are at

(*Continued on page VI*)

China as a Tea Producer
By B. P. Torgasheff

A thorough and comprehensive treatment of the Chinese tea industry and trade. With a compendium of duties levied on all classes of tea, and fifty-nine statistical tables. Indispensible to tea merchants.

In English, $2.50 a copy

The Commercial Press, Ltd., Publishers

THE JADE STORE

Antique and Modern Jade
Ornaments—Jewellery

12 A Nanking Road, Shanghai
'Phone C. 3237

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Life and Work of Mohammed

Mohammed By R. F. Dibble; New York: The Viking Press.

Mohammed was born in Mecca of a poor family, and passed his early youth in the tents of Bedouins. He did not have any education of note. During his childhood he showed signs of epileptic attacks. His parents died when he was at the age of seven, and he was looked after by his aged grandfather, Abu Mutallib. His early manhood was spent in caring for flocks, and in attending caravan expeditions. His youth is marked by no promises of greatness, except his highly developed sense of morality. He was known as a strictly honest man, and was trusted by his friends and companions.

A wealthy widow, Khadijah, employed him as her business agent, and in that capacity he made trips to Syria. So pleased was she with his business ability and honesty that she proposed to him and though she was fifteen years older than Mohammed, they were married.

Mohammed was accustomed to retiring to the cave of Hira and often passed days in solitary contemplation there. He saw the rising sun and the glorious moon in the desert and his eyes were opened to the glory of God and he saw a great hidden purpose in the creation. It was in that cave that one day he realized the great truth, "La Ilaha illillah," God is one and He alone is worthy of the highest respect. This moment was a turning point in the life of Mohammed. He called himself a prophet, and asked his countrymen to give up the worship of idols and pay reverence to God, formless and omnipresent, whom he called Allah.

His wife was the first convert, and his aged friend Abu Bakar and Ali the next ones. Often his cry fell on deaf ears, and persecution followed. His followers were despised, and he was stoned. More than once attempts were made on his life. Still Mohammed continued preaching the unity of God. In the end the Kuraishites made a plot to assassinate Mohammed. Ali came to know of it and Mohammed fled to Medina with Abu Bakar. When he was hiding in a cave near Mecca, on his way to Medina, his enemies came near the cave and Abu Bakar asked in terror, "O Prohphet, we are two and they are so many. How shall we be saved if they discover us?" "We are three and not two" replied Mohammed. "Who is the third one"? Again asked the terrified old believer. "Allaha, the omnipresent." Replied Mohammed.

The followers of Mohammed grew in number in Medina, and his influence increased. Still the Kureishites allowed him no rest. They attacked Medina with a force of 900. Three hundred Moslims resisted their attack and defeated them. From this time on many battles were fought, and eventually Mohammed was successful, entering Mecca as a conqueror, and dethroning the 360 idols in the temple of Kaba.

With the help of powerful allies, Omar, Khalid and Amru Mohammed unified Arabia. He taught the Arabs Quran, a book of great literary merits and containing complete religious and social teachings. He abolished infanticide, enforced prohibition, outlawed banditry, encouraged learning and founded a religious communism.

The world Islam means peace, and originally Mohammed meant his religion to be peaceful.

This is a book of great use to those who care to read a short account of the life of the Arabian prophet, and is so brilliantly written that there is not a single dull page in the whole book. It is a work of considerable research, and must rank as one of the best books on Mohammed.

H. P. Shastri

The Representative Store
of the Products of Japan in
Fine Art and Fancy Goods.

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road, corner Ezra Road

HAWAII A DELIGHTFUL CHANGE EN ROUTE TO AMERICA

Tall, lazy palms swaying in the perfumed purple of the night; entrancing music of the southern seas borne to you on the breezes; myriads of tropical blossoms. Outdoor sports all the year; carefree shouts of native boys who steer your outrigger canoe before the racing waves; golf on a dozen green courses; moonlight swimming motoring to outof-the-way places; tennis, deepsea fishing; volcanic wonderlands.

Hawaii's location in mid-ocean and its unfailing trade-winds insure coolness and health. Fresh fruits and vegetables, many of them individual to the islands, help to satisfy your newly found appetite.

Much that your heart desires you'll find in this island chain of enchantment, an ideal playground for the Orient. Stop-over privileges are easily obtained and tickets are interchangeable on several lines. Excellent hotels from $2.50 to $15.00 (Gold) per day, with meals. For details, ask your nearest travel agent, and and write us for a colored illustrated booklet and "Tourfax", a bulletin of up-to-date information.

(Please enclose this 'ad' with your letter.)

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

Dept. 7, P. O. Box 296, Shanghai, China

The Report on

EXTRATERRITORIALITY

Copies of the Report of the International Commission which investigated the Practice of Extraterritoriality in China may be obtained by addressing The China Weekly Review, enclosing the sum of $1,00 to cover cost and postage.

The Report contains four sections as follows:

Part I.—Present Practice of Extraterritoriality in China.

Part II.—Laws and Judicial System of China.

Part III.—Administration of Justice in China.

Part IV.—Recommendations.

In addition there is an appendix containing the Declaration of the President of China to reform the laws and administration of justice; a summary of clauses from the treaties containing the Extraterritorial provisions; a list of modern Chinese courts and prisons and a report of the Committee which toured North and Central China investigating conditions.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4, Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price Mar. 12th.	Sale Price Mar. 17th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity Mar. 17th.
Czecho-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	108⅜	108⅞	7.25
Czecho Slovak Government Ext. S.F. Loan..	7½	Oct. 1, 1945	107	105¾	6.95
Republic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	100½	100	7.00
Argentine Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	99	99⅜	6.00
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96½	95¼	7.35
Austrian Government S. F. Guaranteed Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	104½	104	6.60
French Government Ext. S. F. Loan.....	8	Sep. 15, 1945	100½	110	7.00
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	79⅜	79¾	6.90
German Governments S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 1, 1949	107¾	107¾	6.35
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 15, 1950	103	103	6.75
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan....	7	Feb. 1. 1945	103	103	6.70
German General Electric Co. S.F. Loan....	7	Jan. 15, 1945	103¾	105	6.50
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99	98⅞	6.60
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6⅛	July 1, 1944	98	98½	6.65
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures .	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	98½	98½	6.65
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100	101	7.40
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100	100¼	7.00
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corpn. Cumulative	7	Pfd. Stock	100	100	7.00
Victor Talking Manchine Company Cum. Prior..	7	Pfd. Stock	98¾	98¾	7.09
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	92	90	7.78

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 30, 1927

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Bar Silver prices in London have improved to 2/5⅜d. ready and 25 9/16d. two months forward during the past week; these prices are respectively 1/16d. and 7/16d above those ruling this day last week. The official T/T rate on London has during the same period risen ¼d. to 2/5½d. The only feature in the market is the continued inclination on on the part of speculators to reduce their commitments, from a genuine business point of view there is practically nothing doing. The political outlook does not improve and a general nervous feeling dominates the market. At the close the market is firm due entirely to speculative operations. The following rates are available:—T/T London 2/6⅛d., New York 61⅛, Yen 80.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 78,612,000 an increase of Tls. 922,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars.....$ 83,270,000 an increase of $ 970,000

Estimated value Tls. 138,566,000 as against Tls. 118,238,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Feb.	Thursday Mar. 24	Friday Mar. 25	Saturday Mar. 26	Monday Mar. 28	Tues. Mar. 29	Wed. Mar. 30
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T London	2/6.895	2/5¼ 2/5 5/16	2/5¼ 2/5 5/16	2/5⅜ 2/5 9/16	2/5½ 2/5 9/16	2/5½	2/5⅜
D/Dfts ,,	—					2/5 9/16	2/5 9/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/5⅛	2/5⅛	2/5⅜	2/5⅜	2/5⅜	2/5⅜
T/T India	171.553	162½	162½	164	164	164	164
T/T France	1.591,842	1510	1510	1520	1520	1520	1520
T/T N. Y.	62.539	59⅛	59⅛	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
T/T Hamburg		249½	249½	251½	251½	251½	251½
T/T H'kong	79.737	81¼	81¼	81⅜	81⅜	81½	81⅜
T/T Japan	78.316	83	83	82½	81½	82½	82½
T/T Batavia	155.263	147½	147½	148½	148½	148½	148½
T/T Straits	90.118	95	95	94½	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. } Cred. D/A }	2/8.895	2/7⅛	2/7⅛	2/7⅛	2/7⅛	2/7⅛	2/7⅛
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/7⅜	2/7⅜	2/7⅜	2/7⅜	2/7⅜	2/7⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/9.168	2/7 9/16	2/7 9/16	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16	2/7 11/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P }	1.721,842	1640	1640	1650	1650	1650	1650
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	66.039	62⅜	62⅜	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	63⅛	63⅛	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Mar. 24	Mar. 25	Mar. 26	Mar. 28	Mar. 29	Mar. 30
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	25 1/16	25⅛	25 11/16	25 11/16	25⅜	25⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.55	G. $. 55⅛	G. $. 55⅜	G. $. 55⅜	G. $. 55½	G. $.55⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chanping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 396.50	392.00	394.40	393.50	393.50	388.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	Tls. 111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	Tls. 72.7125	72.70	72.80	72.825	72.75	72.7875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in Lond on for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London Paris on	T/T 123.92
Bank of France rate of discount	5½%	New York on London	T/T 485⅜
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4⅜%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 15/16
,, 4 ,,	4⅜%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/11⅜
,, 6 ,,	4⅜%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0¼

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Aug. Customs Rate Tls. 1.41 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, February 18.

from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,512
Cheese	„	84
Cotton, Raw	Bls. 300 „	1,071
Hams	„	32
Milk, Condensed	„	288
Macaroni	„	15
Oats	„	81
Potatoes, Fresh	„	86
Bedsteads, Iron	Pcs.	192
Canned Fruits	Doz.	140
Cigarettes	Mille	40,000

ORJA, February 18.

From Manila.

Timber:		
Hardwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup.ft.	1,436,053

TATSUNO MARU, February, 18.

To San Francisco.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	251
Chinaware	„	8

To Houston.

Hair, Human	„	82

To New York.

Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls.	25.98
Tea, Black, other Kinds, Kiukiang	„	26
Tea, Dust, other Ports.	„	88
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	„	98
Gunpowder, Ningpo.	„	178
Antimony, Regulus	„	3,612
„ Crude	„	252
Bristles, Assorted	„	281
Feathers, Duck	„	34
„ Goose	„	17
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	„	11
Oil, Wood	„	14,129
Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	217
Tungsten Ore	„	420

To Boston.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports	Bls. 28 Pls.	100
Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	517

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, February 19.

To Seattle.

Intestines, Pigs', Salted	Pls.	9
Oil, Wood	„	5,873
Walnuts, Shelled	„	179
Carpets	Pcs.	11

To Toronto.

Walnuts, Shelled	Pls.	351

To St. Louis.

Nutgalls	„	1,260

To Charleston.

Hair, Human	„	60

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pls.	1,027

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Sheep	„	115

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports Bls. 30	Pls.	30.72
Silk Pongees, Honan	„	17.00
Antimony Regulus	„	2,100
Bristles, Assorted	„	54
Feathers, Duck	„	328
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted.	„	147
Walnuts, Shelled	„	210
Skins, Dog	Pcs.	827
„ Fox	„	190
„ Hare	„	65,886
„ Marmot	„	2,989
„ Mole	„	5,000
„ Raccoon	„	911
„ Weasel	„	7,200
Skin Crosses, Lamb	„	625
Carpets	„	1,283

To Portville.

Hides, Cow	Pls.	167

To Boston.

Walnuts, Shelled	Pls.	619

KOCHI MARU, Feb. 21.

From U. S. A.

Starch	Pls.	735

WEST HIXTON, Feb. 21.

from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,165
Paper, Printing	„	1,685

ARIZONA MARU, February 21.

From U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw	Bls. 100 Pls.	357
Herrings, Salt	„	6,090
Shrimps, Dried	„	4
Timber:		
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	112,646

From South A.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	505

From Canada.

Butter	„	105
Herrings, Salt	„	12,101

LAS VEGAS, February 21.

from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,038,345
Softwood, Merchantable	„	234,540

CITY OF BRISTOL, February 21.

From U. S. A.

Cotton Wooloa	Pls.	12
Iron Bolts and Nuts	„	20
„ Pipes	„	818
„ Sheets	„	1,227
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipes	„	1,539
Sheets, Corrugated	„	701
„ Plain	„	690
Wire Shorts	„	840
Leadfoil and Tinfoil, Mixture	„	987
Tinned Plates, Plain	„	5,633
Grease	„	174
Tobacco, Leaf	„	13,176
„ Prepared	„	21
Cigarettes	Mille	52,500
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	28,485
„ Transformer	„	1,040
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	7,275

PRESIDENT WILSON, February 22.

from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	495
Iron Washers	„	77
Lead, in Pigs	„	3,361
Canned Fruits	„	337
Grease	„	131
Leather, Sole	„	620
Malt	„	159
Oranges, Fresh	„	164
Raisins	„	862
Shrimps, Dried	„	248
Soda, Silicate of	„	302
Sugar, White	„	47
Tobacco, Leaf	„	9,289
Coffee	Gatties	2,850
Canned Fish	Doz.	532
Cigarettes	Mille	5,529
Lemons, Fresh	„	22
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	26,817
Infants' Food	Hk. Tls.	16,432
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	„	2,056,310

WEST PROSPECT, Feb. 23.

from U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	Pls.	136
Coffee Beans	„	6
Paper, Unclassed	„	1,831
Sodium Sulphide	„	75
Gasoline	Galls.	28,150
Oil, Lubricating Mineral	„	73,523
„ Kerosene, in Cases	„	457,250
„ Unclassed	„	13,376

SHINYO MARU, Feb. 24.

To Honolulu

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	2,20

To San Francisco

Brassware	„	8
Charcoal	„	48
Feathers, Duck	„	196
Intestines, Pigs' Salted.	„	48
Walnuts, in Shell	„	225
Eggs, Fresh	*Mille*	18

To Charleston

Hair, Human	Pls.	79

To Boston.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	„	525

To Reading, Panama.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow, Shanghai	Bls. 25 „	25.15

To New Bedford.

Silk Waste: Other Ports	Bls. 28 Pls.	87.41

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 20 Pls.	19.87

To Hoboken.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls. 10 „	9.92

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: Yellow Hankow	Bls. 20 „	20.33
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports	Bls. 120 Pls.	122.39
Silk Waste: Shanghai	Bls. 2 „	2.02
Silk Pongees, Honan	„	86.96
„ „ Shantung.	„	10.58
„ Piece Goods	„	5.62
Feathers	„	229
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	„	18
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	12,600
„ Raccoon, Untanned	„	1,000

TRADE MARK

J. R. Tennent

LAGER BEER

Gande, Price, Ltd.

OBJECTS OF ORIENTAL AND WESTERN FINE ART CURIOS,

Silk goods, Crockeries, etc.

TOYO MURAKAMI

26B, Kiangse Road (corner Ezra Road)

(*Continued from page 138*)

Pengpu, Anhwei—Japanese hold memorial service at Nanking for Japanese sailor Goto who was killed at Nanking—*Toho* Agency issues statement regarding activities at Nanking stating that 150 uniformed Cantonese soldiers looted the Japanese consulate and wounded two attaches of the Consulate, but finally Cantonese officer arrived and prevented further violence—Mr. Tajima, vice-consul and Commander Satoh, Japanese naval agent go to Nanking from Shanghai to inspect situation for report to Japanese Government—Japanese primary school in Nanking looted and Japanese residences looted and reported that two French priests killed and Catholic church burned and rumored French nuns killed; Japanese hold special Cabinet meeting to discuss Nanking situation; British Ambassador Tilley at Tokyo calls on Japanese foreign office to discuss China situation; Japanese send crusier and three Japanese destroyers to Nanking.

March 27—28—Eugene Chen, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs expected in Shanghai immediately—Nationalist airplanes scatter literature over Shanghai—Bei Tsung-chi announces that he has disarmed practically all members of labor corps—MacMurray, American Minister, issues warning to all Americans in interior of Nationalist Territory to get out; MacMurray calls on Japanese Minister Yoshizawa to discuss situation—Mr. Banzai, Japanese military attache in Peking departs for Shanghai and Nanking—Mr. Moriaoka, Japanese consul at Nanking takes refuge on Japanese Gunboat at Nanking; British and American consuls also aboard gunboats in harbor—Japanese and Chinese delegates at Peking hold further conferences on question of Sino-Japanese treaty and Japanese 'amend' certain articles pertaining to frontier duties.

March 29—Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking confers with Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister on China situation—Fengtien recruits 5,000 new troops for service in Chihli province—Japanese residents of Nanking evacuate for Shanghai—Generals Wu Kwan-hsin and Tien Chun-yi depart from Dairen for Tientsin—Foreign residents evacuate Chefoo owing to clash between native police and troops of Admiral-General Pih Shou-tseng—Japanese dispatch crusier and seven destroyers to Shanghai—Yellow Sea squadron loyal to Chang Tso-ling consisting of seven boats suddenly appears at mouth Whangpoo and Haichi, and start bombardment of Southern gunboats Haijung and Yingjui, but neither sustain damage while Northern fleet steams out to sea pursued by Southern fleet—Owing to seriousness of China situation Japanese decide to advance date of cruise of Japanese fleet in China waters and large flotillas to Tsingtao and Chefoo—Rumored that Eugene Chen will arrive in Shanghai shortly and he will authorize seizing of Customs surtax and also portion of Customs revenues previously remitted to Peking for administrative expensee—Only six Japanese remain in Peking including members of Consular staff and two civilians—Nationalist troops which have occupied Chinkiang have moved across the, river and occupied Yangchow—Japanese gunboat stops Japanese steamer Tachi Maru as it was entering Shanghai and finds 87 men and officers of Southern army which had embarked at Anking without paying fares and arrests and disarms them—Chang Tso-ling issues long interview opposing communism and indicating he would not be displeased if the Powers would finance support his faction against the Nationalists—Political Council of Nationalist Government at Hankow holds conference to discuss question of retrocession of Japanese concession at Hankow but no action taken; Japanese residents at Hankow prepare to take refuge on ships in Harbor—Japanese residents association at Shanghai adopts resolutions urging more active and positive Japanese policy; demanding more gunboats and marines and tender thanks to British and American forces for protection provided.

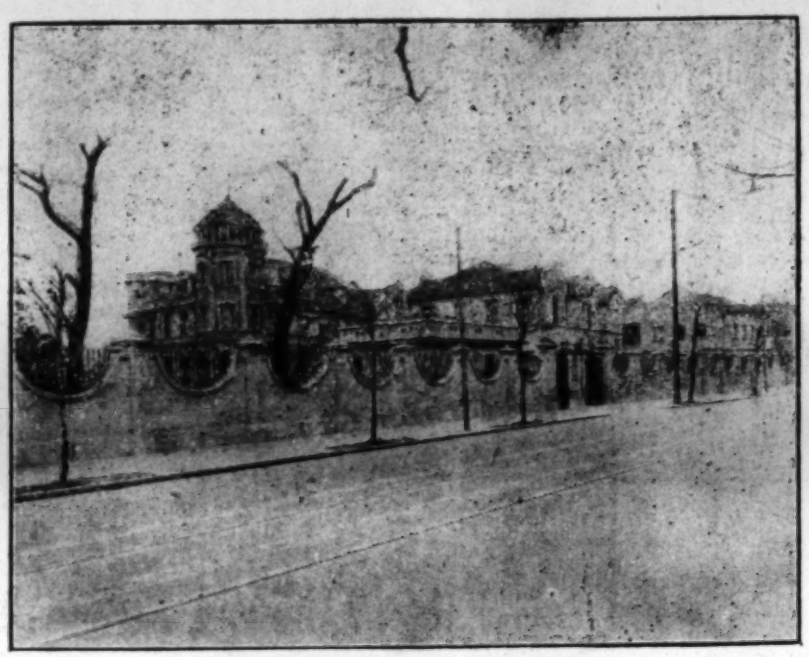
March 29-30.—Director of Revolutionary Armies issues proclamation at Nanking to the effect that the Nationalist Central Bank will issue four kinds of paper currency and that such must be accepted by the public—*Kuo Wen* report states that Gen. Ho Yin-chin commander of the First Revolutionary Army will be stationed at Nanking—Fengtien party decides to send Peking and Tientsin journalists to the front to inspect situation—Armored train captured by the Cantonese from Gen. Chang Chung-chang has been renamed the 'Chungsan' and will be used for defense—Tientsin dispatch states that one brigade of Kuominchun troops is located at Tunkwan, but the situation between Tunkwan and Loyang is said to be very quiet—Chang Tso-ling's proposed trip to Chengchow to inspect situation cancelled on advice of Yang Yu-ting—Gen. Chen Chien, of 6th Revolutionary Army which captured Nanking, arrives in Shanghai for conference with Chiang Kai-shek—Again rumored that Eugene Chen is arriving shortly from Hankow; also rumored that T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance is arriving to reorganize the finances of Kiangsu and Chekiang; Quo Tai-chi, commissioner of foreign affairs at Shanghai arrives—Shanghai public bodies at Shanghai plan to welcome Chiang Kai-shek; Chiang Kai-shek reported to have notified public bodies that he is too busy to attend social functions—Reported that Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Chen Chi-tsai as chairman of the finance committee at Shanghai—Reported that New Yung-chien appointed head of Soochow University—Japanese Journalists Association at Shanghai passes resolutions demanding that Government adopt definite and strong China policy; evacuate Japanese from Yangtsze Valley and send more gunboats—British Ambassador in Tokyo calls on Japanese Premier to discuss China situation—150 Japanese refugees arrive at Shanghai from Nanking—Japanese, British and American Ministers at Peking confer on China situation—British and French build barricades at Shameen again owing to growing anti-foreignism due to the Nanking incidents—Lieut. K. Araki of Japanese destroyer Hinoki kills himself over the indignities to the Japanese Navy at Nanking—Nationalist Government notifies Chinese bodies at Shanghai regarding plans for reorganizing the finances of the Shanghai district—Gen. Tang Maung of Nationalist army appointed garrison commander at Kiukiang—Political Committee of Nationalist Government has appointed the following as Members of the branch committee at Sianfu: Feng Yu-hsiang, Gen. Yu Yu-jen, Yu Soo-too, Kuo Hsung-tao, Tang Ming-hsuan, Hsueh Tuh-pi, Liu To-chien—Hankow dispatch by *Kuo Wen* states that Gen. Ho Tuh-lin, former Minister of Finance in Peking who has been 'detained' in Hankow attempts suicide but the attempt is frustrated—Provisional Committee of Kuomintang in Hupeh issues notification of mass meeting to celebrate fall of Shanghai and Nanking—Peking dispatch claims that Fengtien has won an advantage in Honan and that Fengtien troops are trying to concentrate in Eastern Honan—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states that Chinese papers are dissatisfied with certain foreign reports of Nanking incident and will try to get along without foreign news agency reports in future—Wu Pei-fu returns to Chengchow but refuses to go to Peking—Kuomintang Government establishes itself at Shanghai, despite report alleging that Chiang Kai-shek advised against such action for present—Major. Gen. Duncan of the British Defense Force calls on Capt. Uematsu of Japanese Marines and urges Japanese to participate in defense of Shanghai; *Toho* reports that Japanese assured Duncan that they are in agreement and will defend their sector.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

NATURE'S LUNG HEALING
& BODY BUILDING FOOD
Each Spoonful Leads
to Health.
Agents For N. China
Brunner, Mond & Co.,
(China) Lte.
Incorporated Under the Hongkong Ordinances

HAORIS, KIMONOS,
DRESS PATTERNS
and SCARVES
TOYO MURAKAMI
26B, Kiangse Road, corner Ezra Road
Telephone C. 2319

Tai Shan Roofing Tiles are used on most of the houses in China



Tai Shan Paving Bricks are used on many of the Tramway Lines in Shanghai.

Tai Shan Products are used here

Why people always use Tai Shan Products?

Everywhere you go, you will find the Tai Shan Products—Roofing Tiles, Face Bricks, Paving Bricks—are used. Even some building contractors tried to use the other brands—inferior quality—to substitute for Tai Shan's. They can't do it, because people can always tell the difference between Tai Shan Products and the others. So to satisfy your clients, the contractors should use only the Tai Shan Bricks and Tiles, for no other manufacturers can produce the same kind of bricks and tiles as we can.

The reasons are that we are the largest plant in China and can afford to employ the expert services of engineers in the works. And the mass production of our factory reduces considerably the cost, so our price is the lowest. As every piece of our bricks and tiles is carefully selected before shipment, so there is minimum breakage, and users are bound to have 100% worth of goods, while many other suppliers furnish only 70% or 80% and the rest 30% or 20% are only broken ones. Our bricks are very beautiful and they defy weathering and can stand for generations under any climate.

FOR BEAUTY AND ECONOMY USE ONLY
THE TAI SHAN BRICKS AND TILES.

TAI SHAN BRICK & TILE CO., LTD.

(The largest ceramic works in China)

Office: 421 Lloyd Road, Shanghai Manager: Mr. S. M. Wong
Telephone Central 4305

DEMAND

Advertising can create but cannot, alone, maintain the demand for a commodity.

~~~~~~ The fundamental necessities to success are QUALITY and VALUE. Hence the world-wide demand for

CAPSTAN
CIGARETTES

EB-504 This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd

中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China.
~~~~~~